

28 Q 52
22nd Sixth
A.M.

(rapid)

Inaugural Dissertation

on the

Autumnal Fever
of

Greenville County

Virginia

For the Degree of M.L.

by
John G. Parkin
1824.

in time
both
the
conting
in the
writing
in the
in the
very n
of the
that
the ea
afany
open
to the
rich

On the Occidental River of Greenville Co.
Virginia & I

This little county lies in the southern part of Virginia, bordering on the North Carolina line, and about one hundred miles above the seashore. The face of the country is generally level, somewhat hilly and broken in the western, but flat and swampy in the eastern parts. It is pretty thickly settled, the inhabitants generally in easy circumstances, and temperate in their mode of living.

With the disease of which I am about to speak, most commonly appears in the eastern parts of the county, I deem it necessary, to enter into a more minute detail with regard to its situation, and what I consider the most fruitful source of the complaint.

The lands are low and swampy, but rich, and liable to frequent inundation from

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

the confluence of Wabemini river, which forms its northern boundary. This is a small stream, but subject to great freshets—a little rain producing an almost immediate rise; and the banks being low, the water spreads to the distance of one or two miles from its banks.

It is no uncommon sight at these times, to see the water running within a few steps of the doors of the inhabitants.

At the distance of one or two miles from the river, there is a sudden elevation of ten or twelve feet; and what is remarkable, this ridge continues through the whole extent of the county, preserving nearly the same distance from the water's edge throughout.

On this elevation the inhabitants settle, for the twofold purpose of enjoying better health, and of preserving their parlour floors from the destructive influence of the

address
stated
in my
old car
Tod lo
solid,
malle
to ha
up an
the
water
Lima
Lima
Oman
of the
hang
should
be he

muddy sediment, left on the recession of the waters; which, though it would prove highly injurious to them, serves to enrich the soil, and inspire the farmers with the belief, that their lands are inextinguishable.

Those inundations, I have described, (at certain seasons) are looked upon as favourable to health; — at others, they are viewed as the harbinger of destruction, — the forerunner of sickness and death. — But they are considered favourable, when they make their appearance in the winter, or early in the spring — And why, it may be asked, at these seasons, should they be viewed in that light? The reason is obvious — Occurring at these periods, they remove the whole of the vegetable matter, that has been collecting during the preceding summer and fall; which, should it remain on the stagnant ponds, that are here numerous, would prove an abundant

well
wing
size
when
attribution
of
CS
interv
that
I am
a bus
the lab
water
infec
a will
L ad
land
Mallard
be
fully

source of marsh exhalations — but these fuscites, coming on at this time, carry off the whole of the vegetable matter, and by thus removing the chief source of disease, must undoubtedly contribute to the preservation of health —

But it may be urged that the stagnant water will prove ^{as} baneful as the matter carried off — This would certainly be the case, were the ponds to remain filled until the sultry season approach'd, but the weather being generally dry, during the last spring, and first summer months, the water is evaporated, and the marshes are left perfectly arid, and, when this happens there is seldom much sickness — Check, then, are the advantages derived from early inundation — And the same may be said of rains, at these seasons — but, of this, I will treat hereof
ton —

2^{ndly} The inundations are considered unformable —

when
that
me 2
home
yours

not
be the

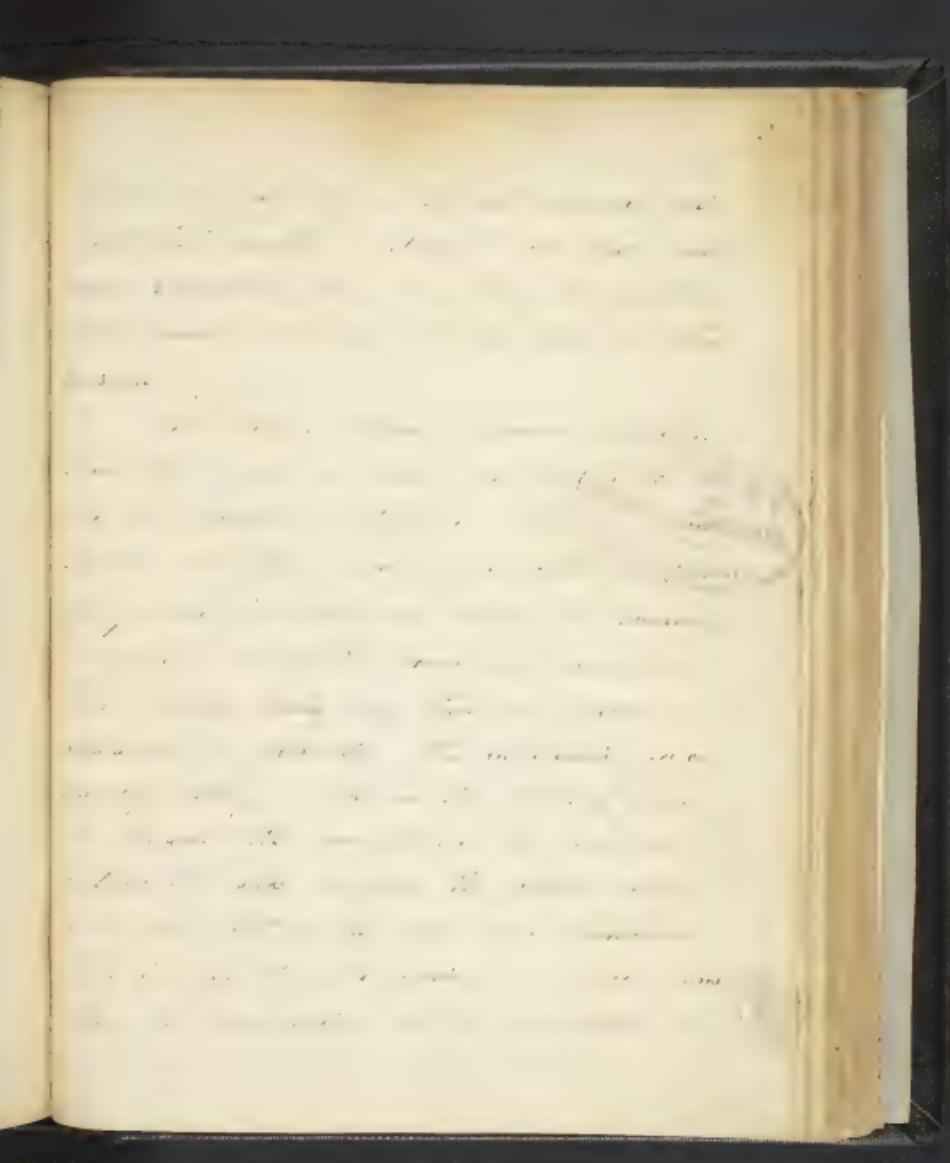
whole
thing

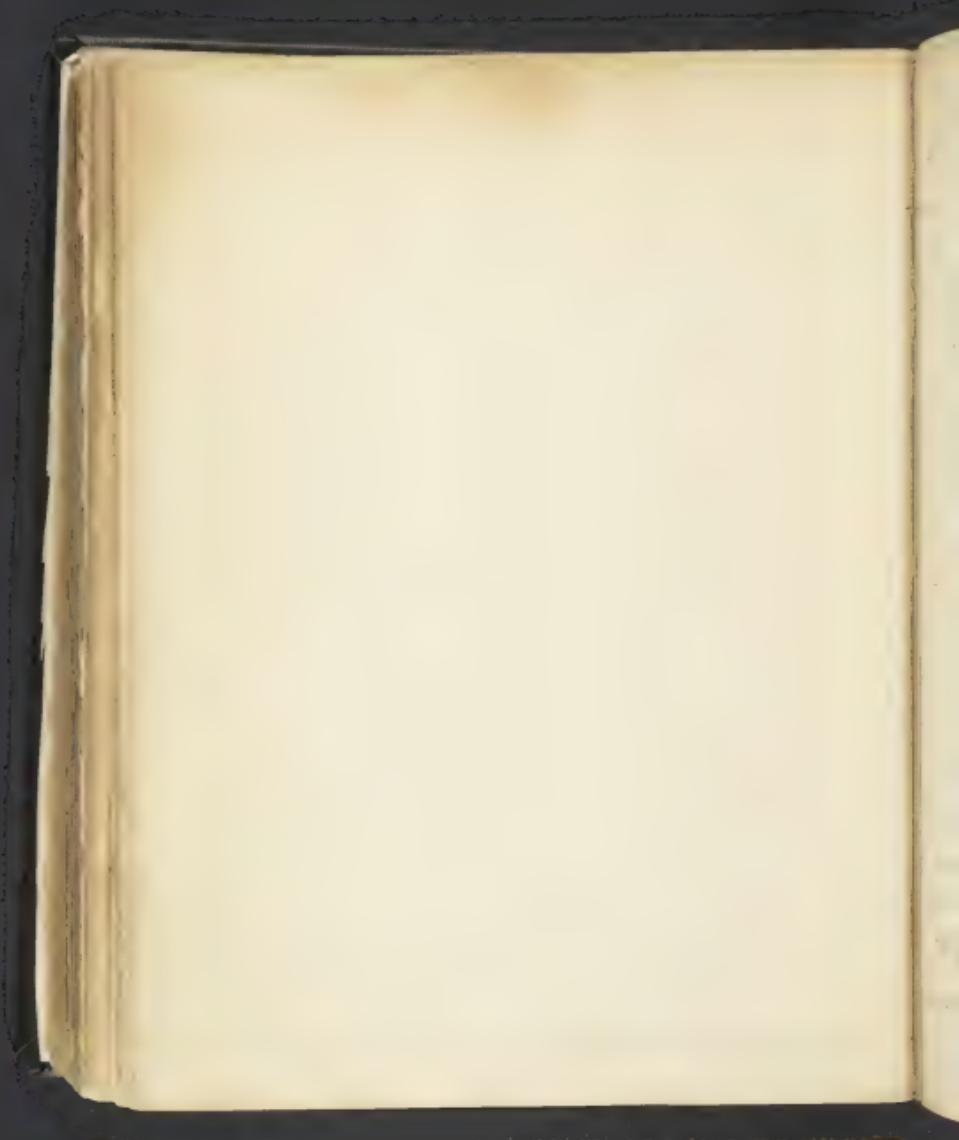
at 20
no
what

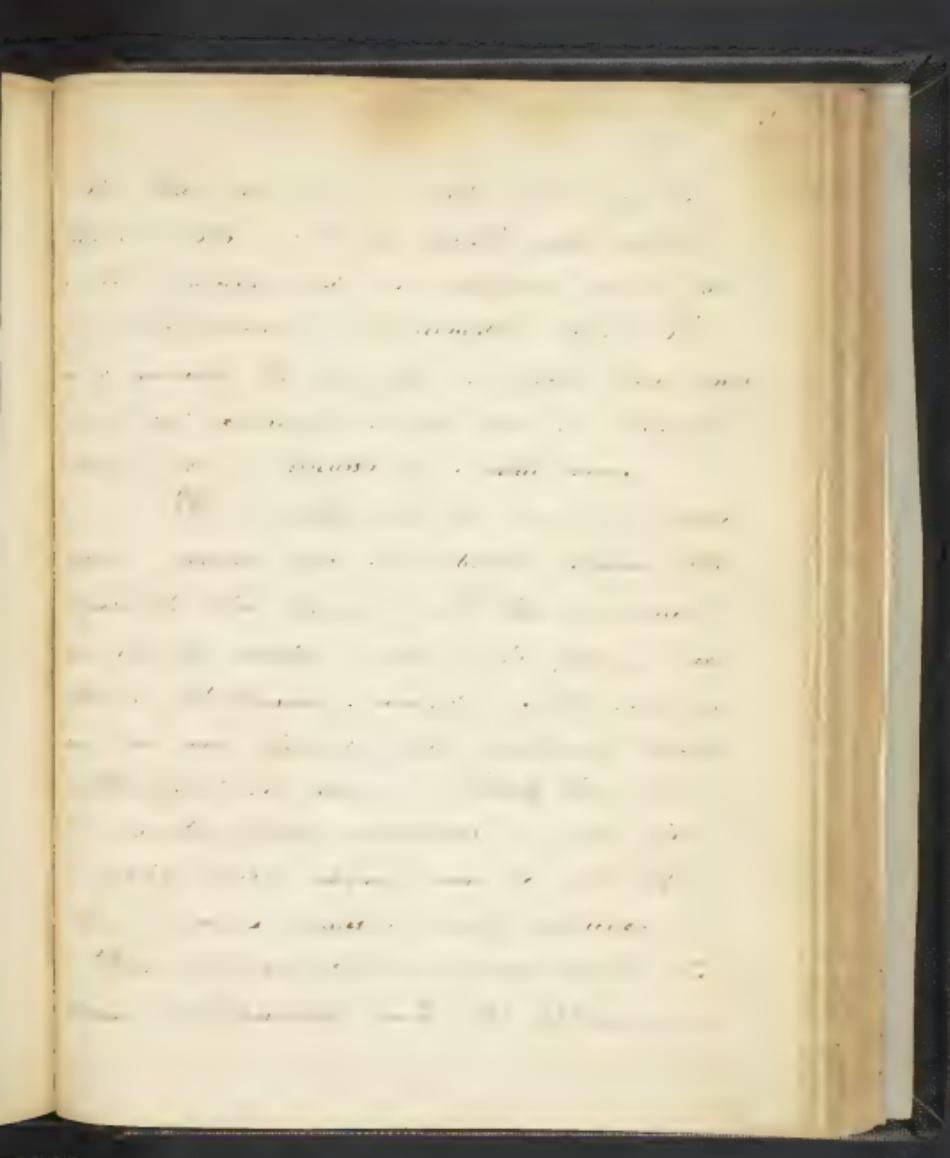
quantity
and
influence

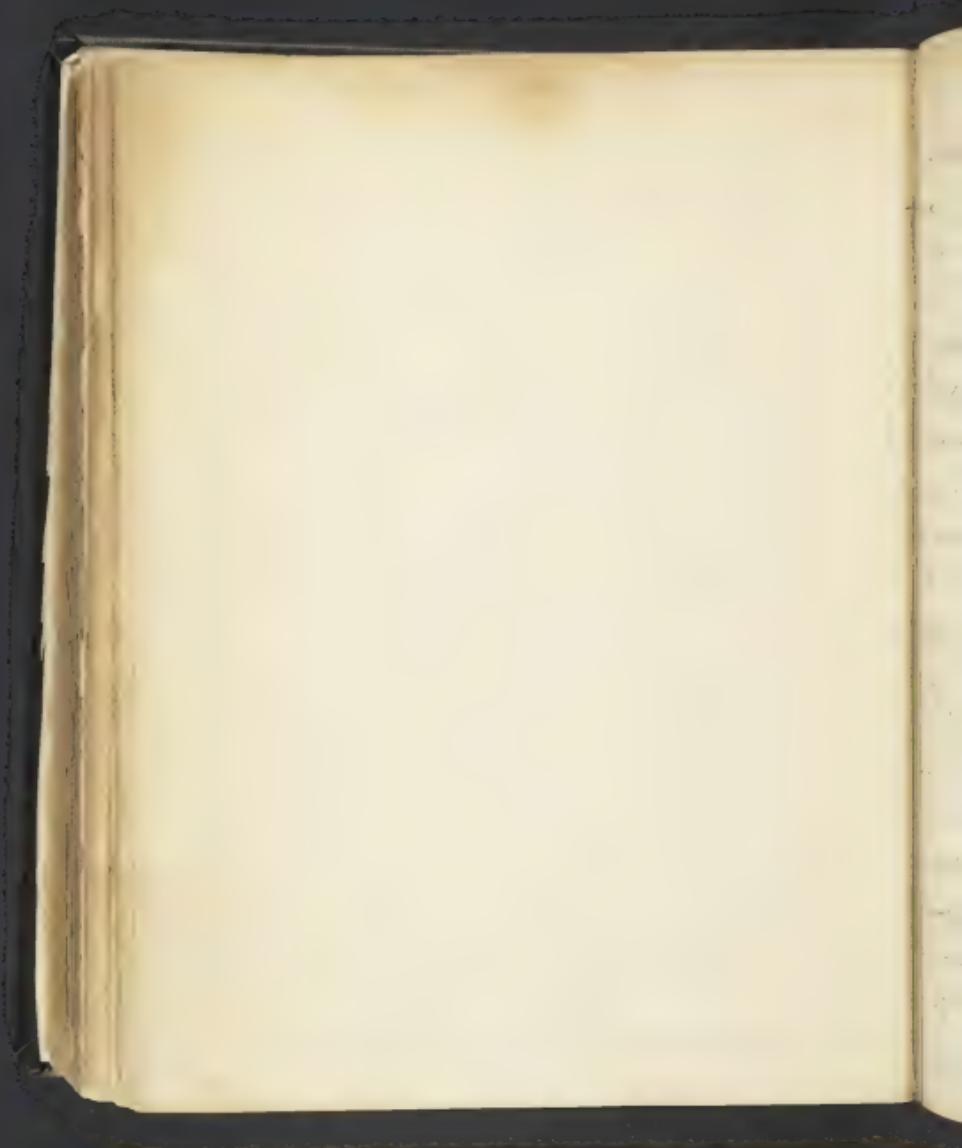
to the
of a
other

the





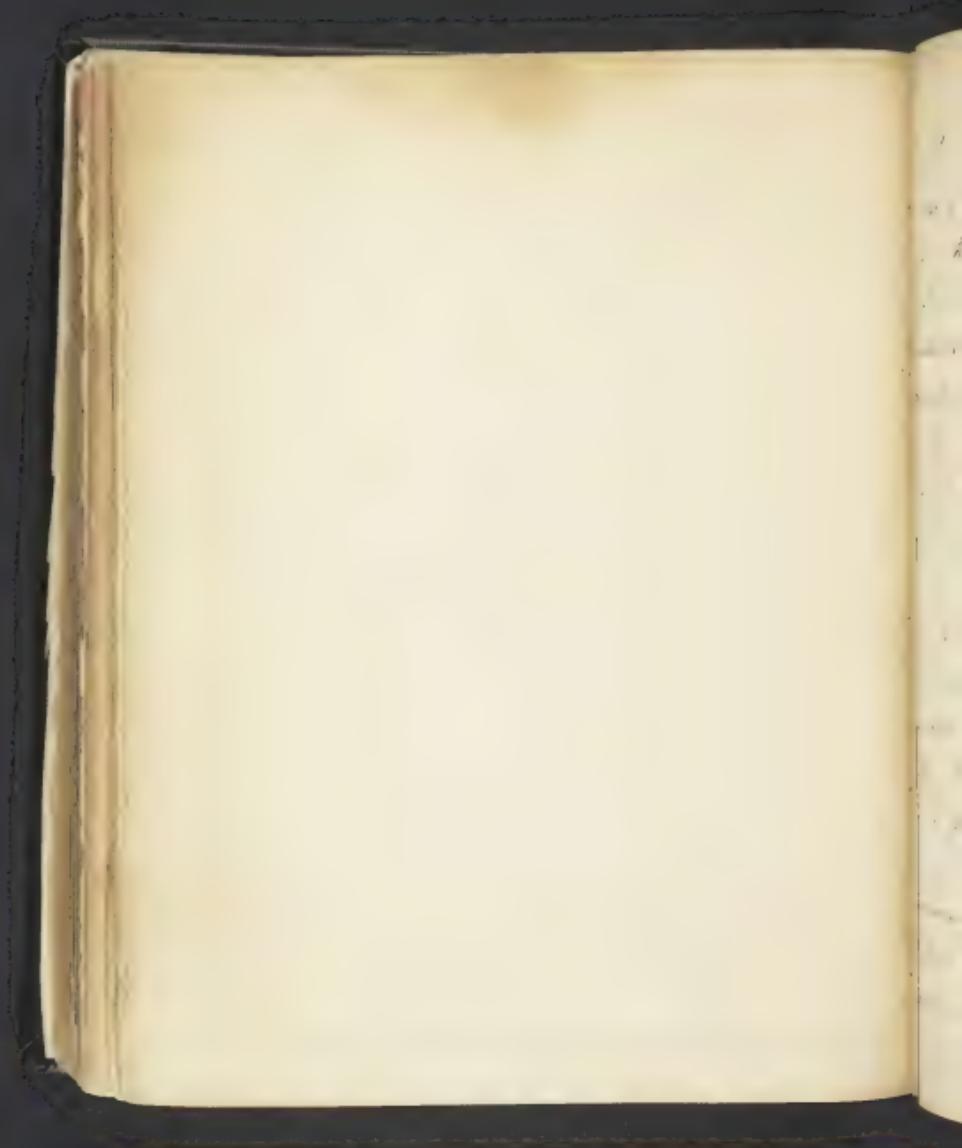




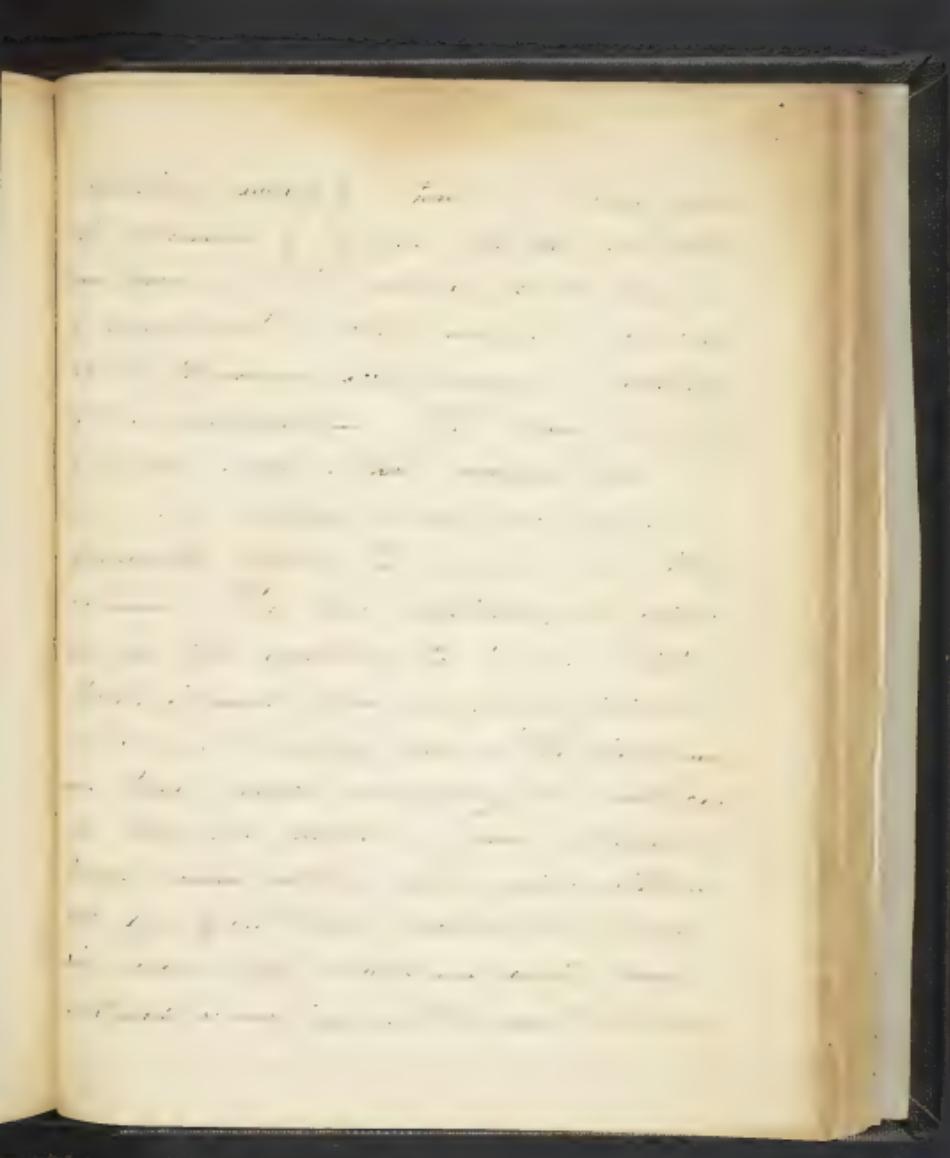


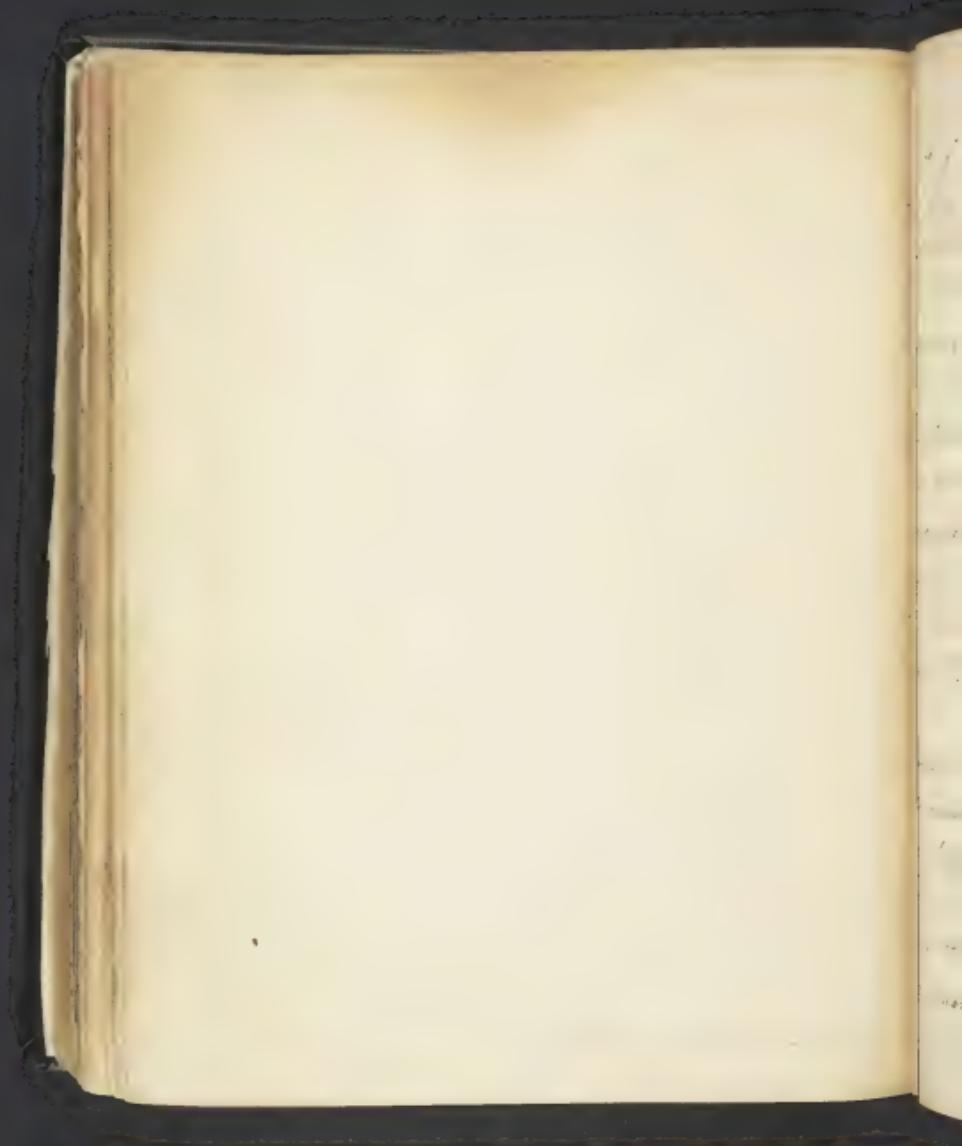
the same time, the author of the
Treatise on the Constitution of the
United States, in his notes on the
Constitution, says, "The Framers of
the Constitution intended that the
Senate should be composed of men
of great wisdom and experience,
and that they should be chosen by
the people of the State, to whom all
the power of the State would be
delegated, and who should be
able to understand the Constitution
and to interpret it, and to decide
upon its meaning."

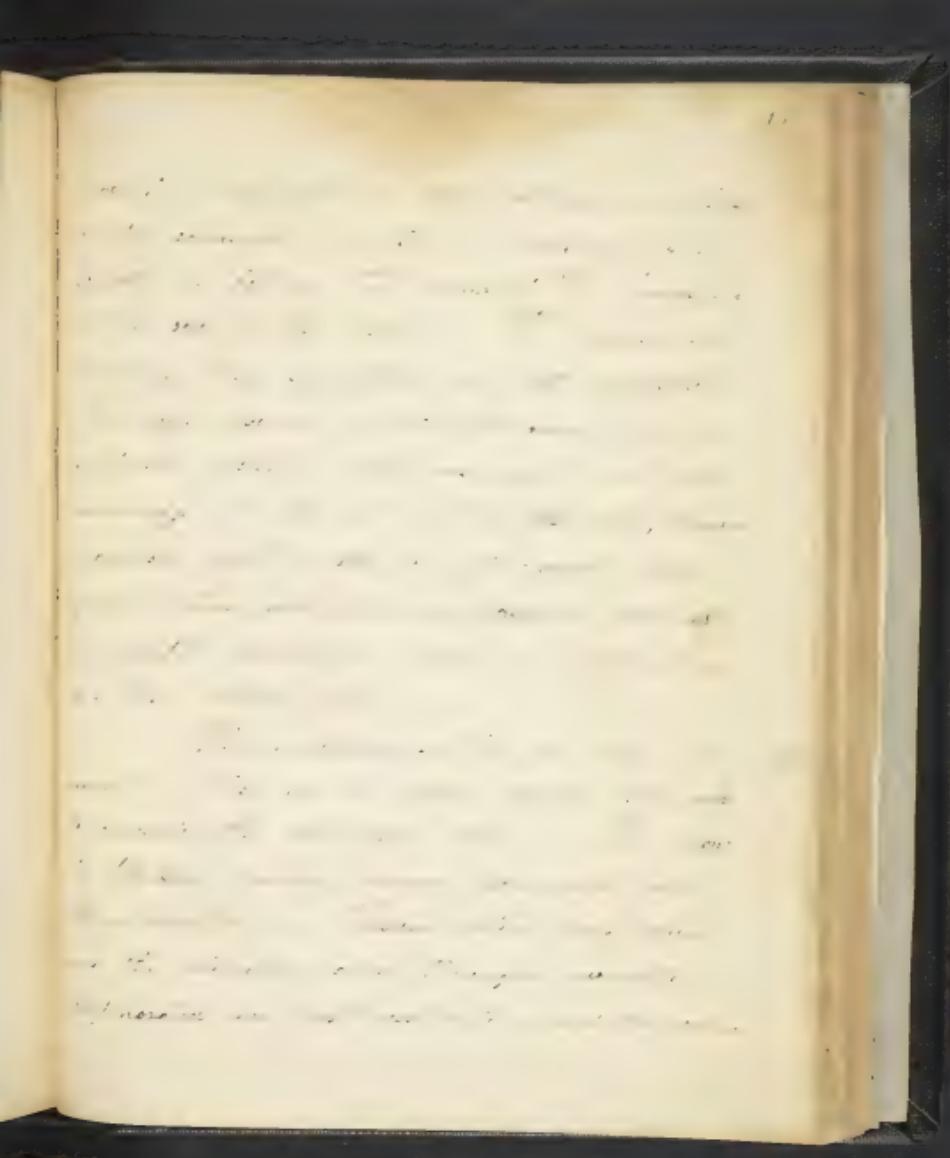
The Framers were anxious that the
Senate should consist of men who
should be able to interpret the Con-
stitution, and to give it its true
meaning, and to decide upon its
meaning.

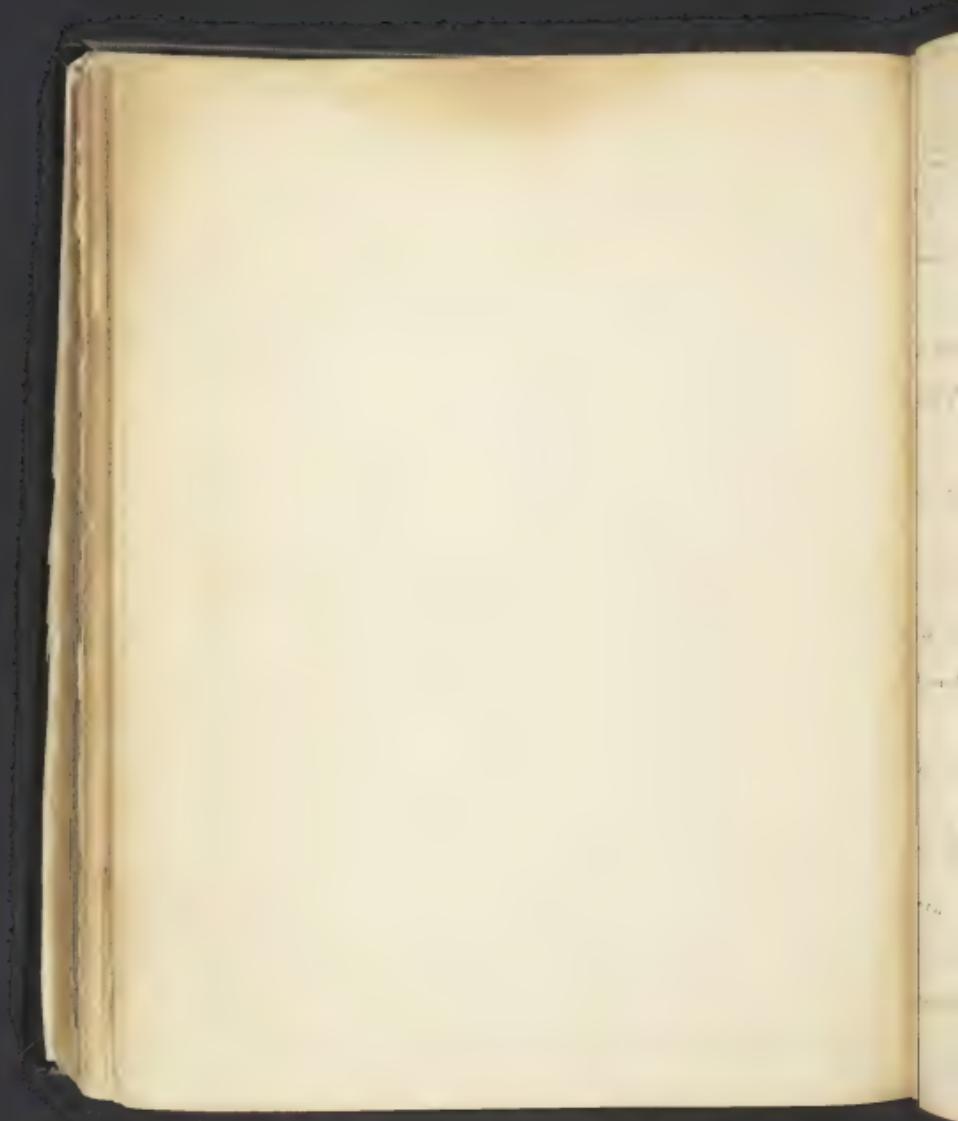




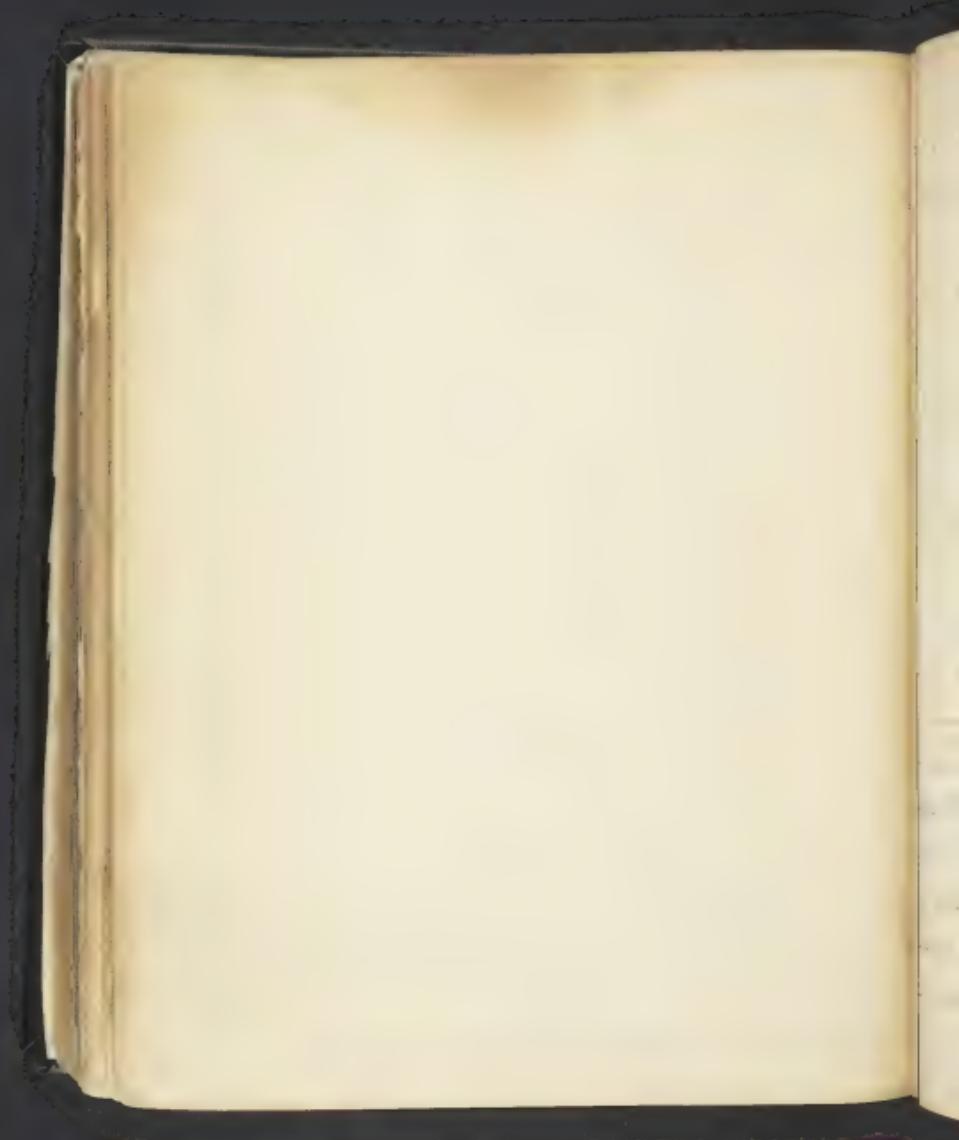


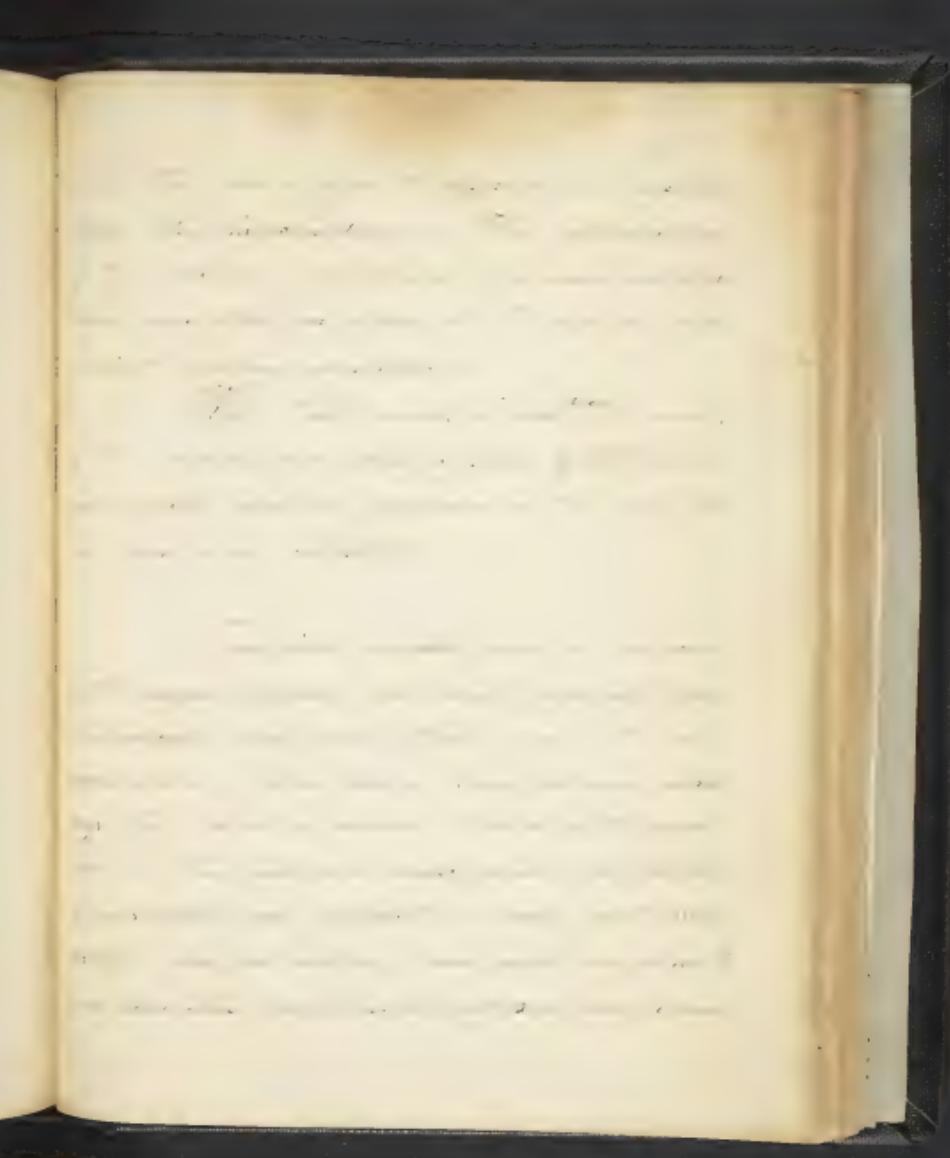


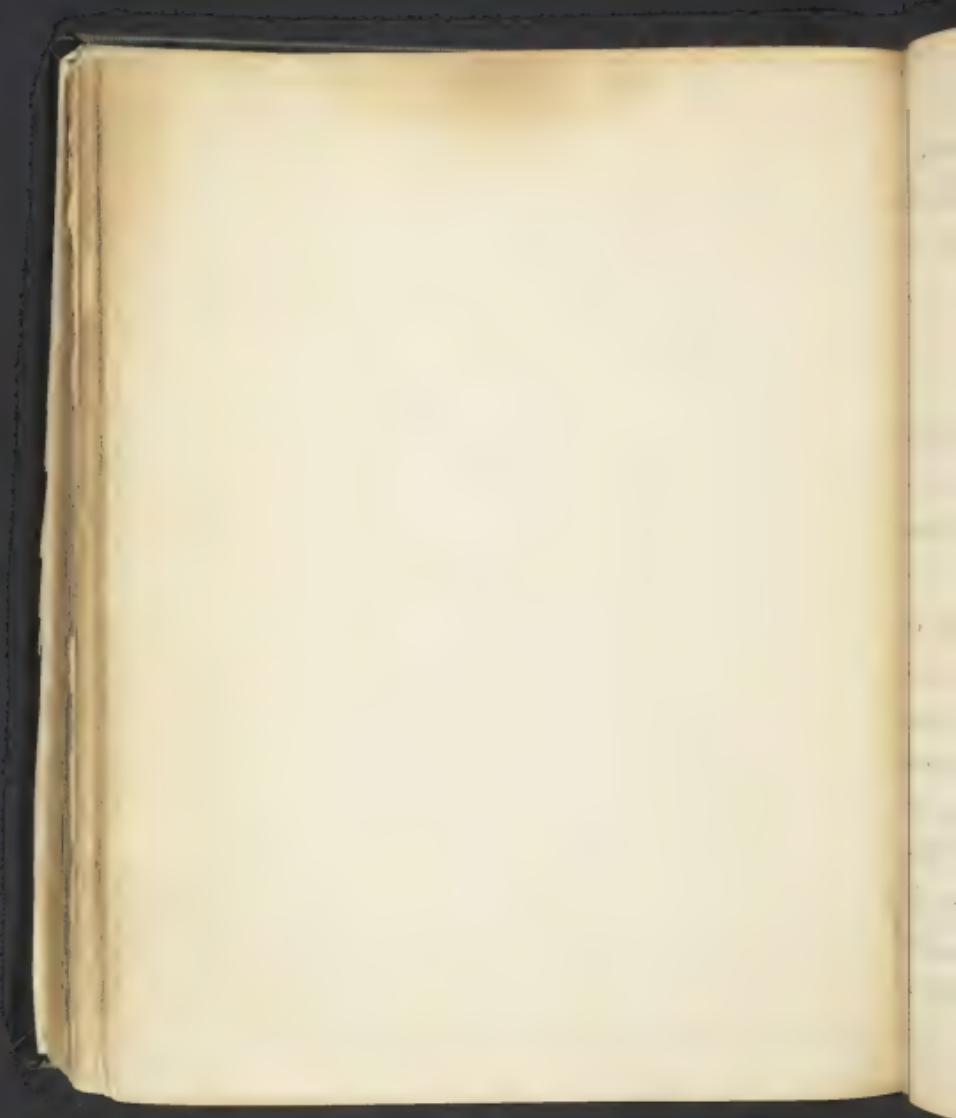




1. C. - 2. P. - 3. S. - 4. G. -
5. T. - 6. R. - 7. A. - 8. E.
9. D. - 10. F. - 11. H. - 12. I.
13. J. - 14. K. - 15. L. - 16. M.
17. N. - 18. O. - 19. P. - 20. Q.
21. R. - 22. S. - 23. T. - 24. U.
25. V. - 26. W. - 27. X. - 28. Y.
29. Z.

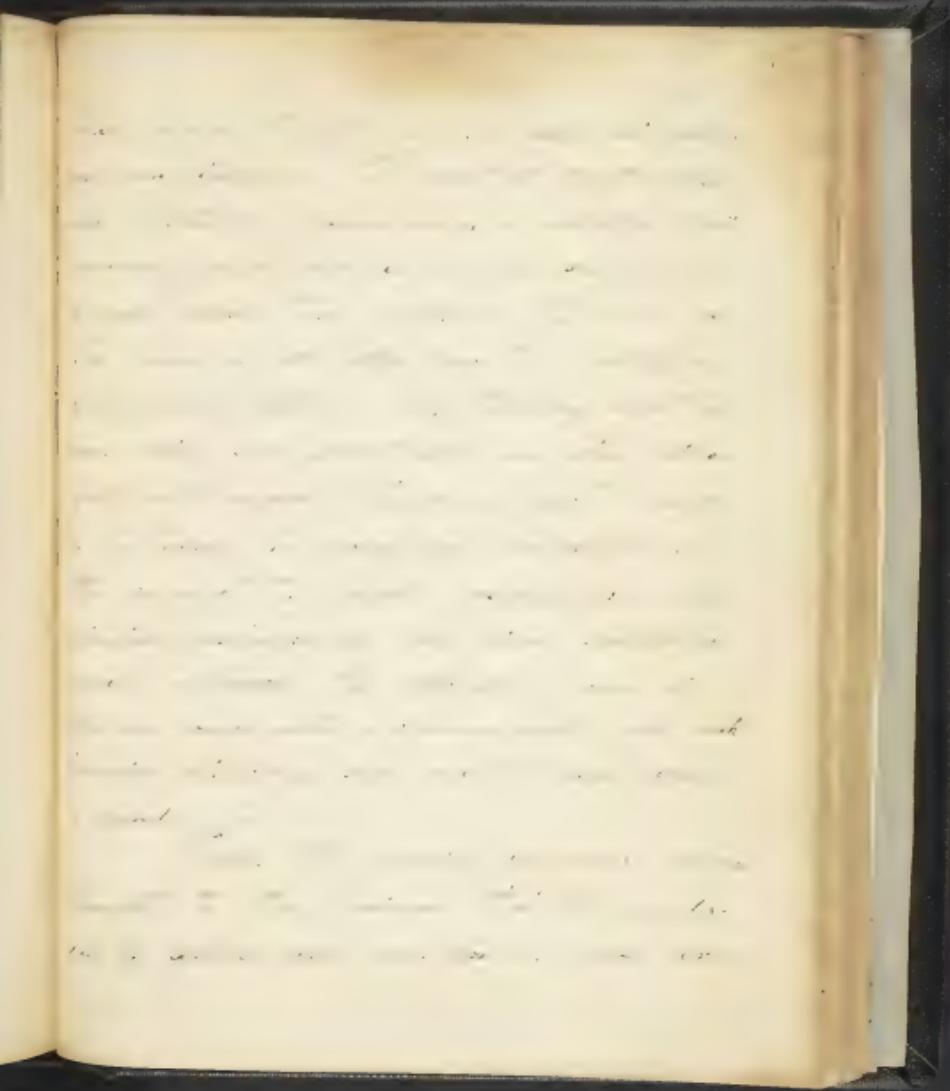




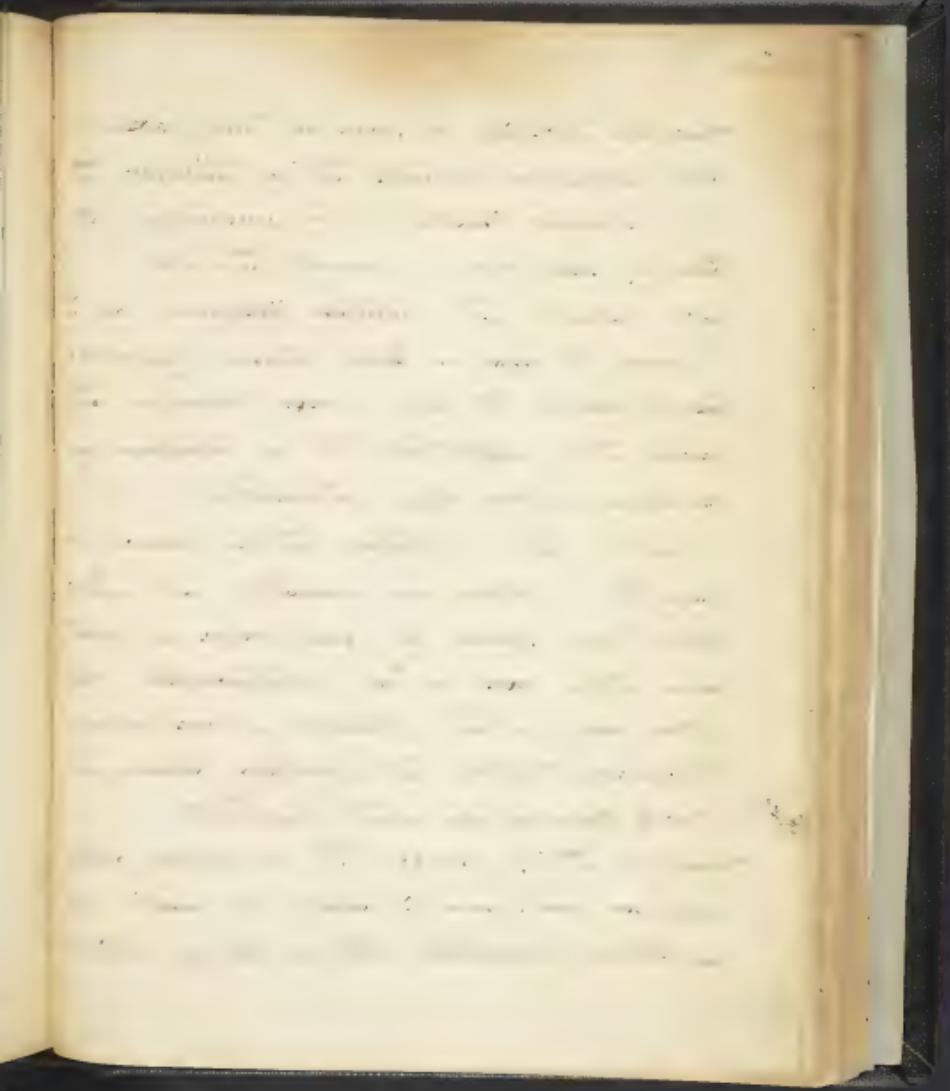


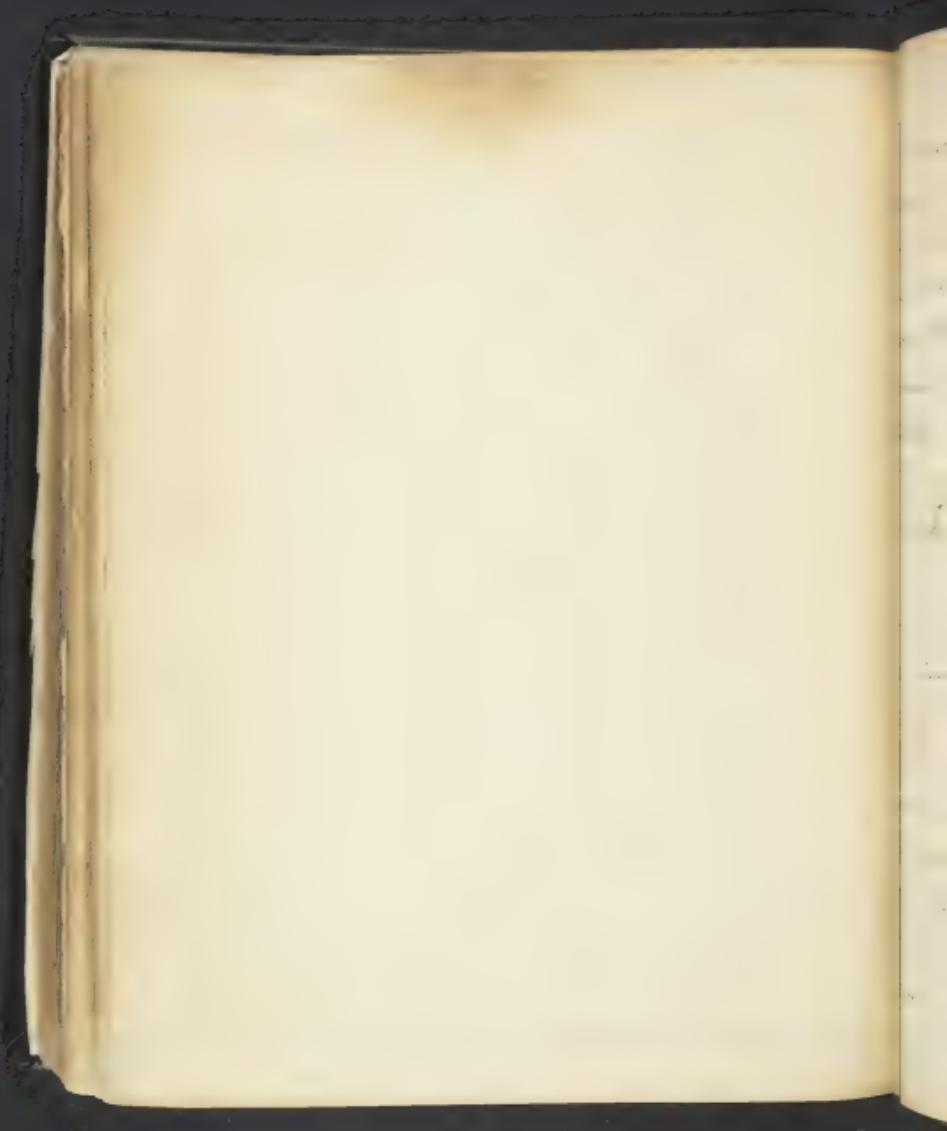


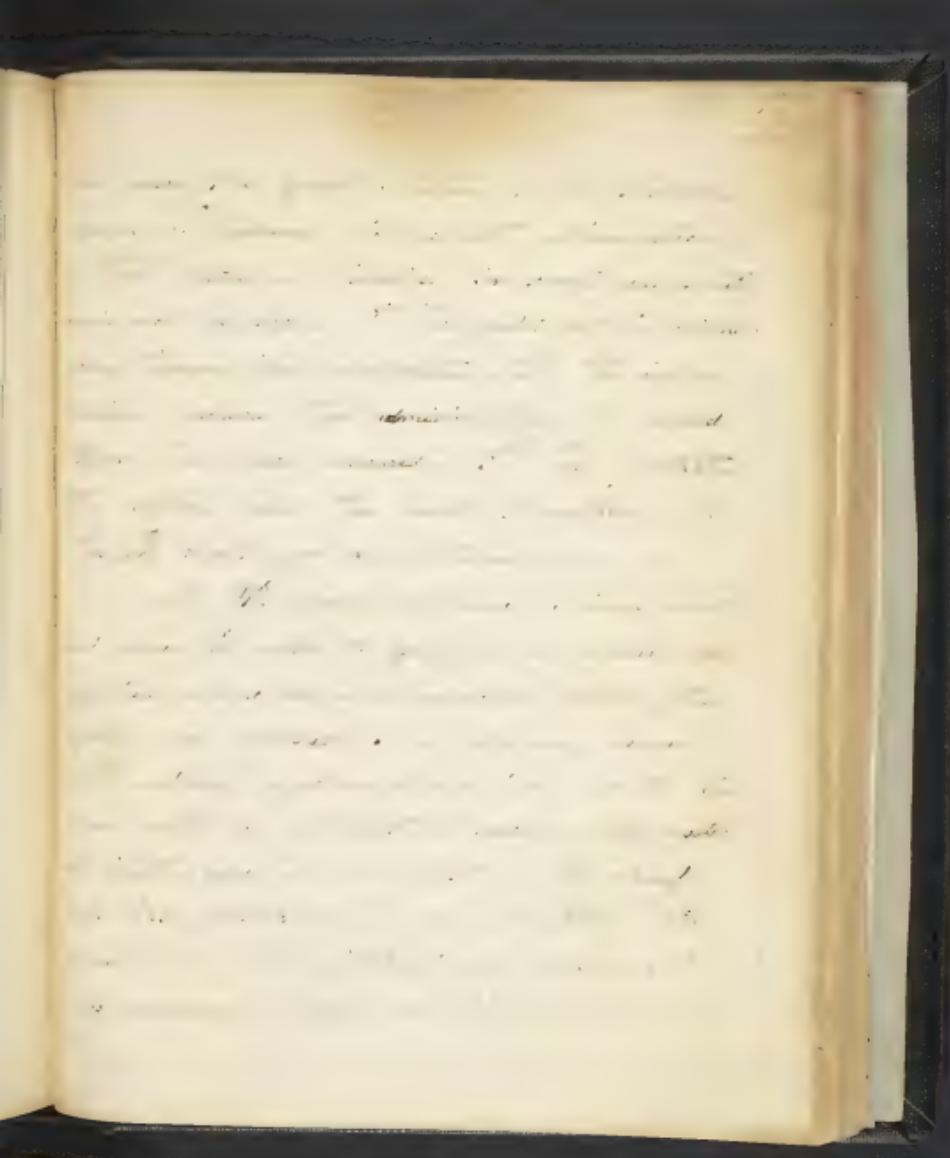


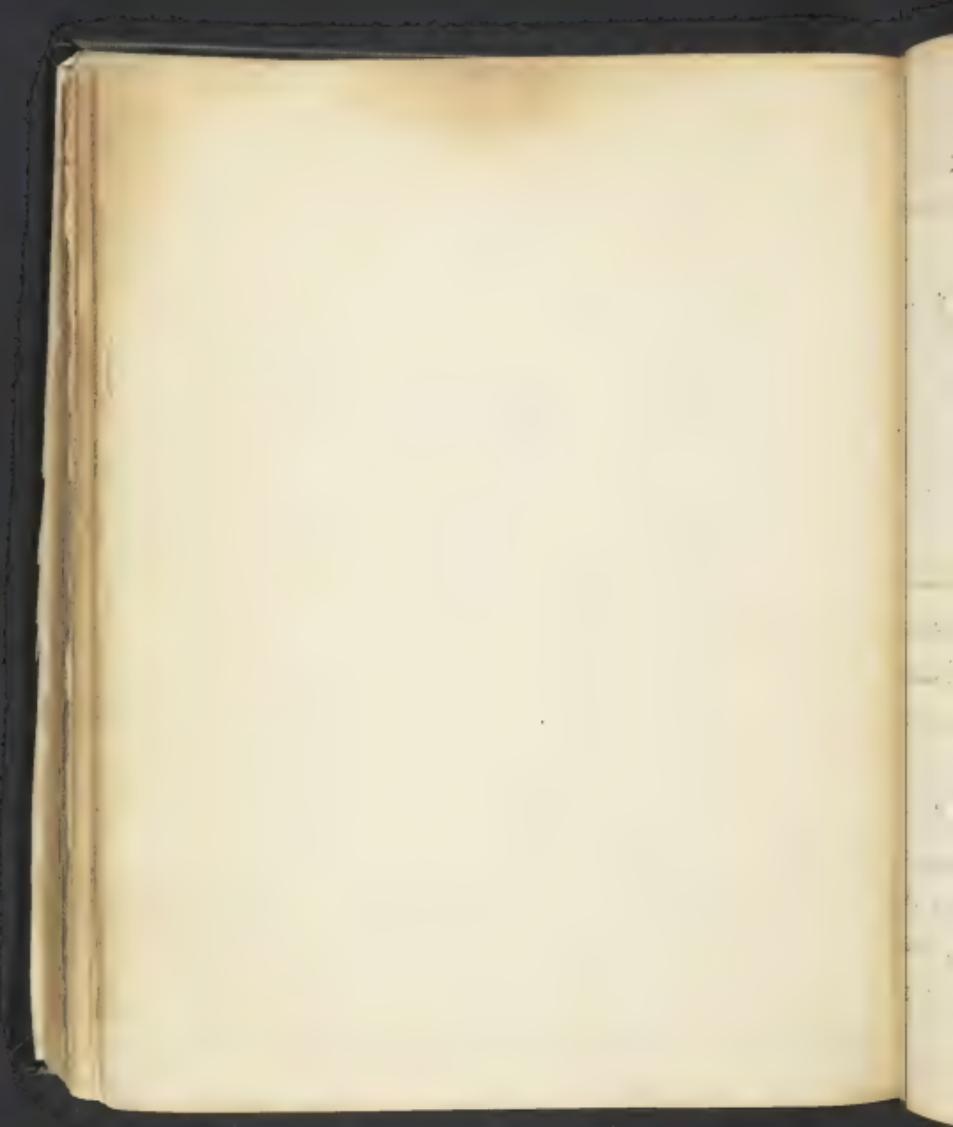








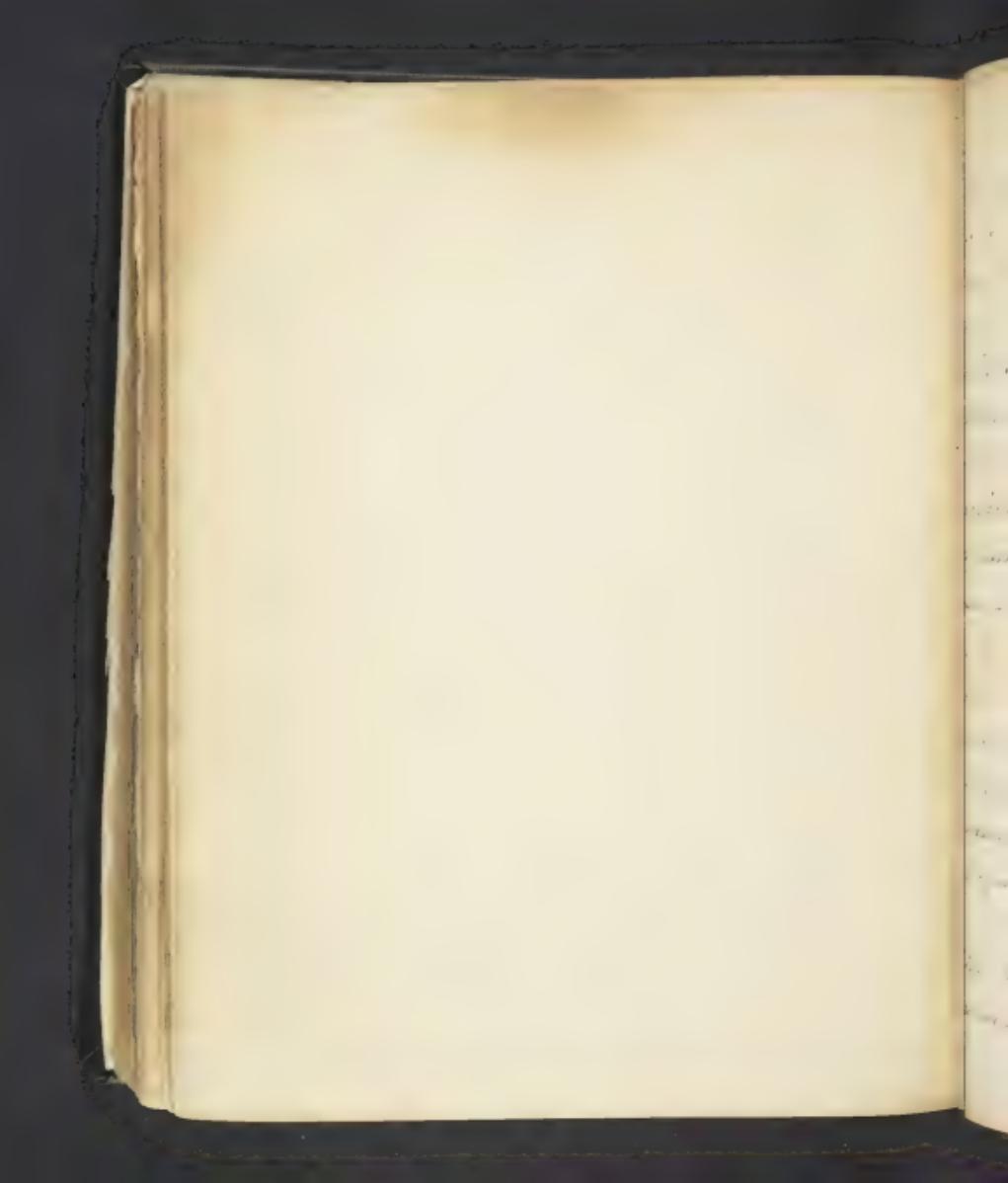




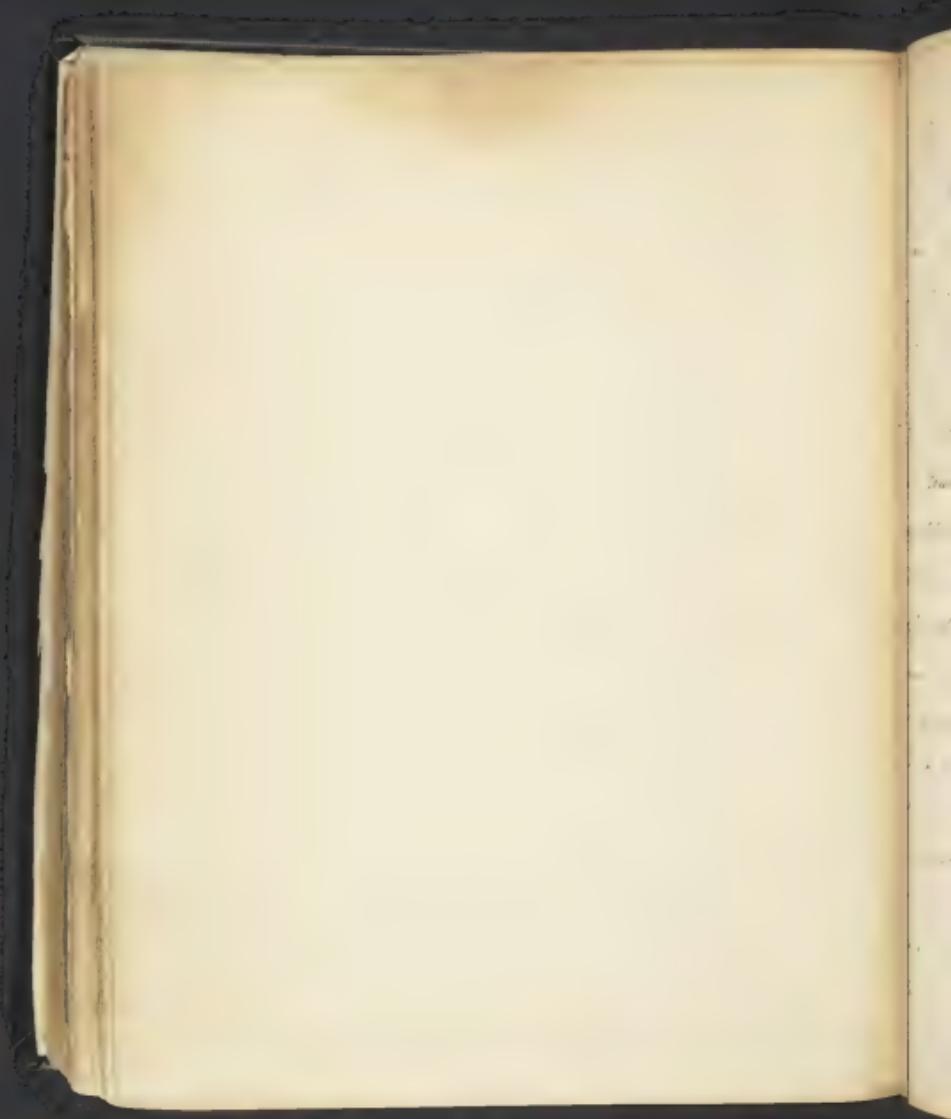
90

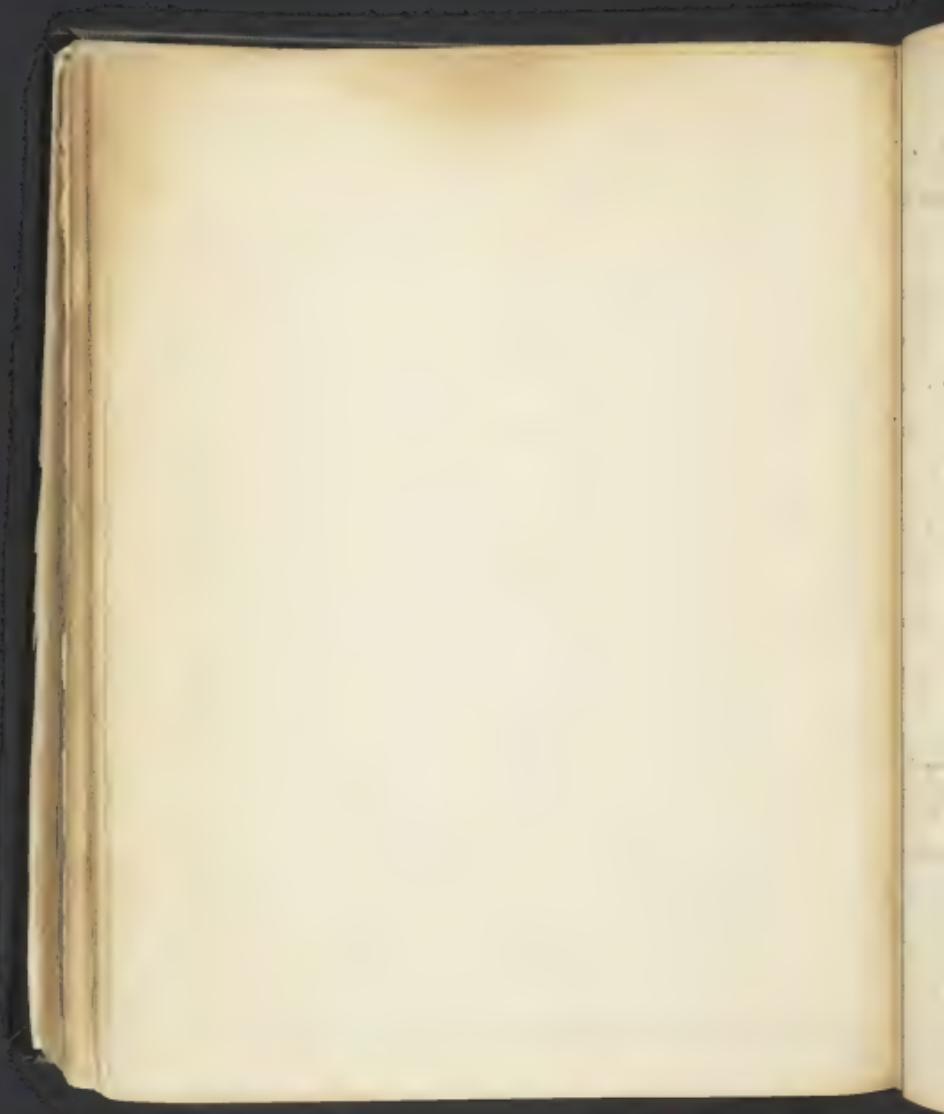
so relative, so much more

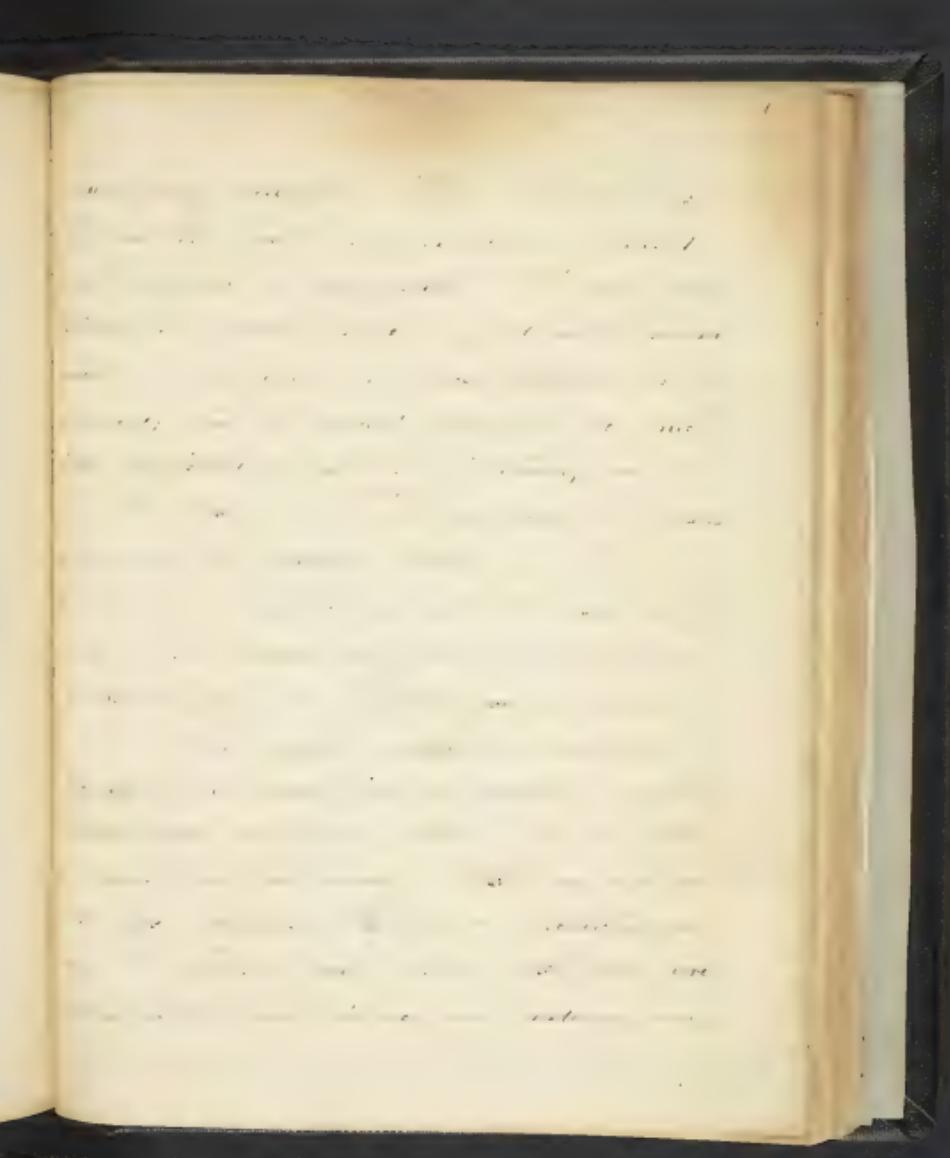
so

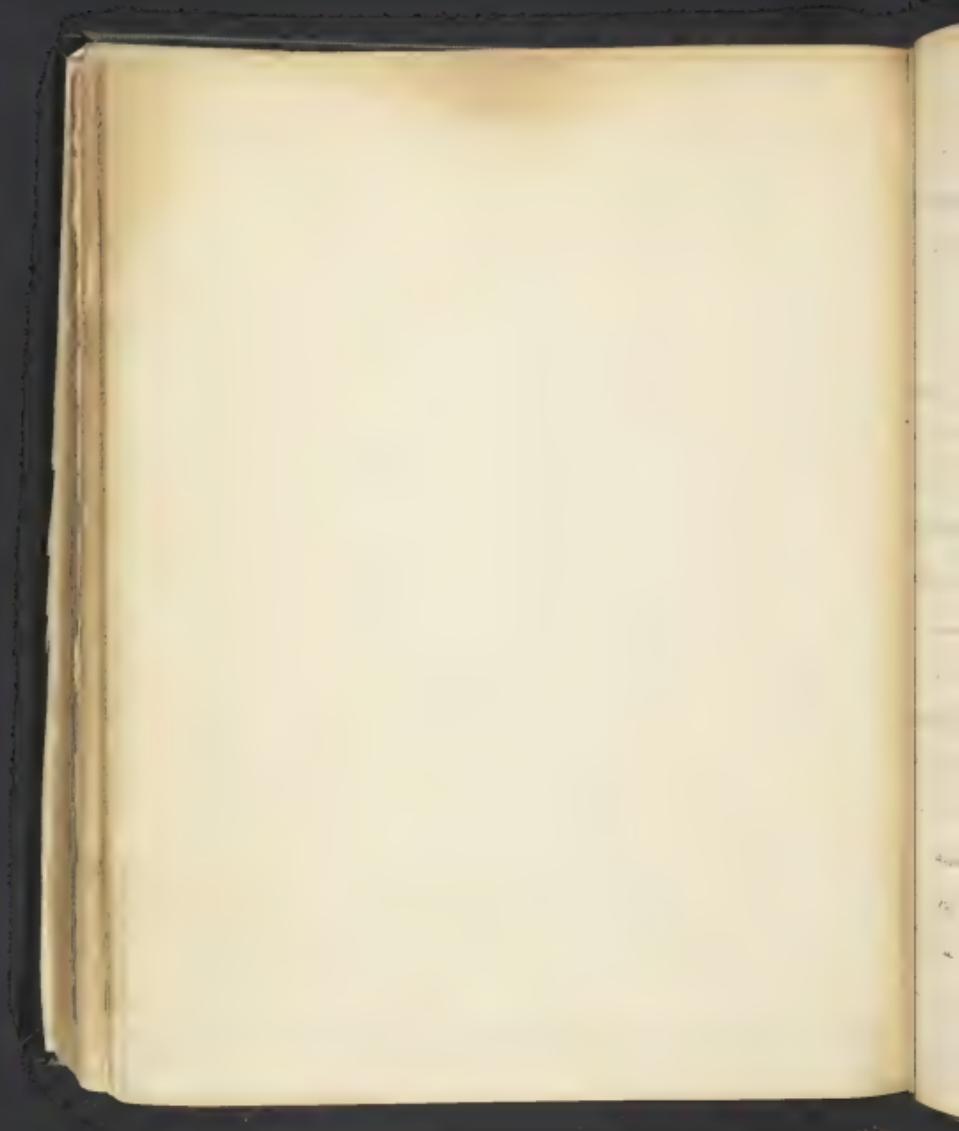


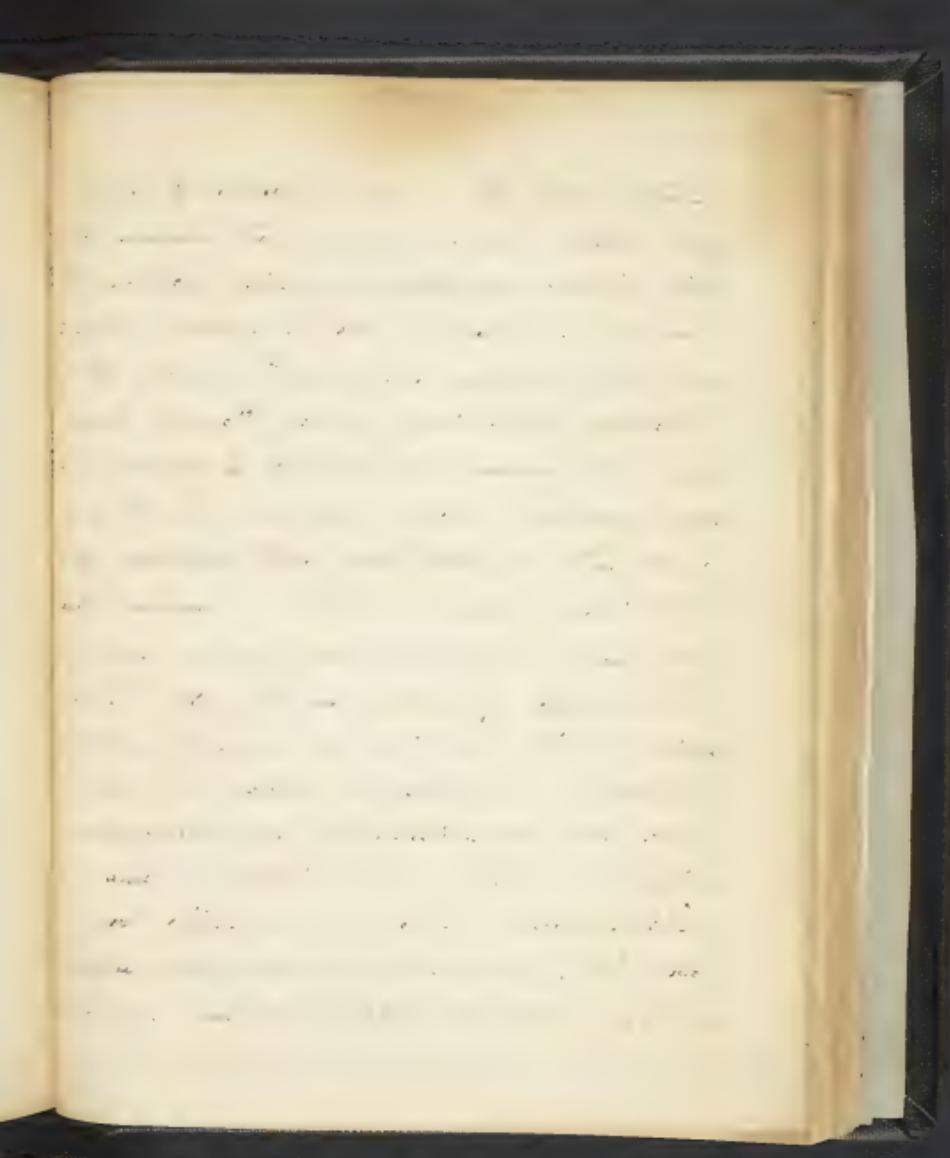
the early morning. I have
had a good deal of time
to think over the last few
days and I have come to the
conclusion that I have been
very foolish in my conduct.
I have been led by a desire
to do what I thought was
right, but I have not
done it in the best way.
I have been led by a desire
to do what I thought was
right, but I have not
done it in the best way.

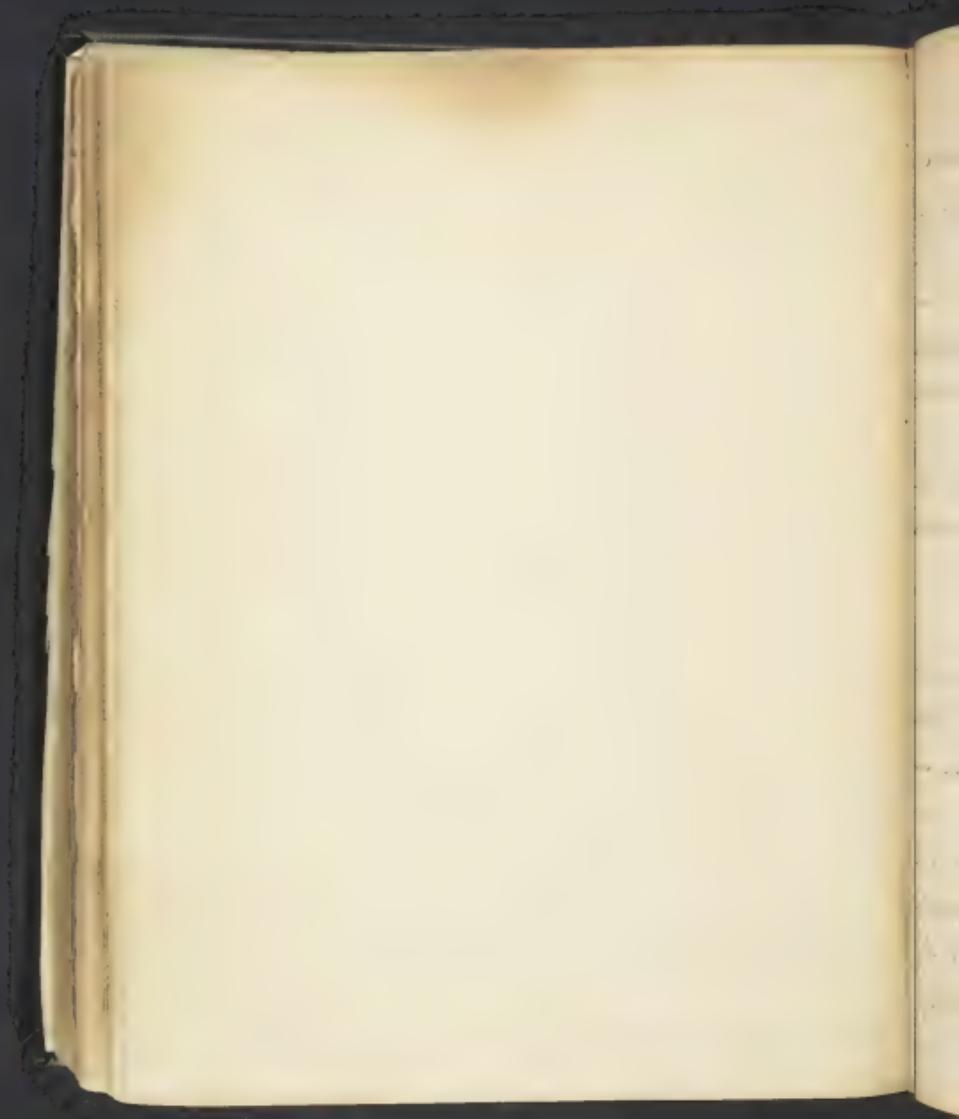


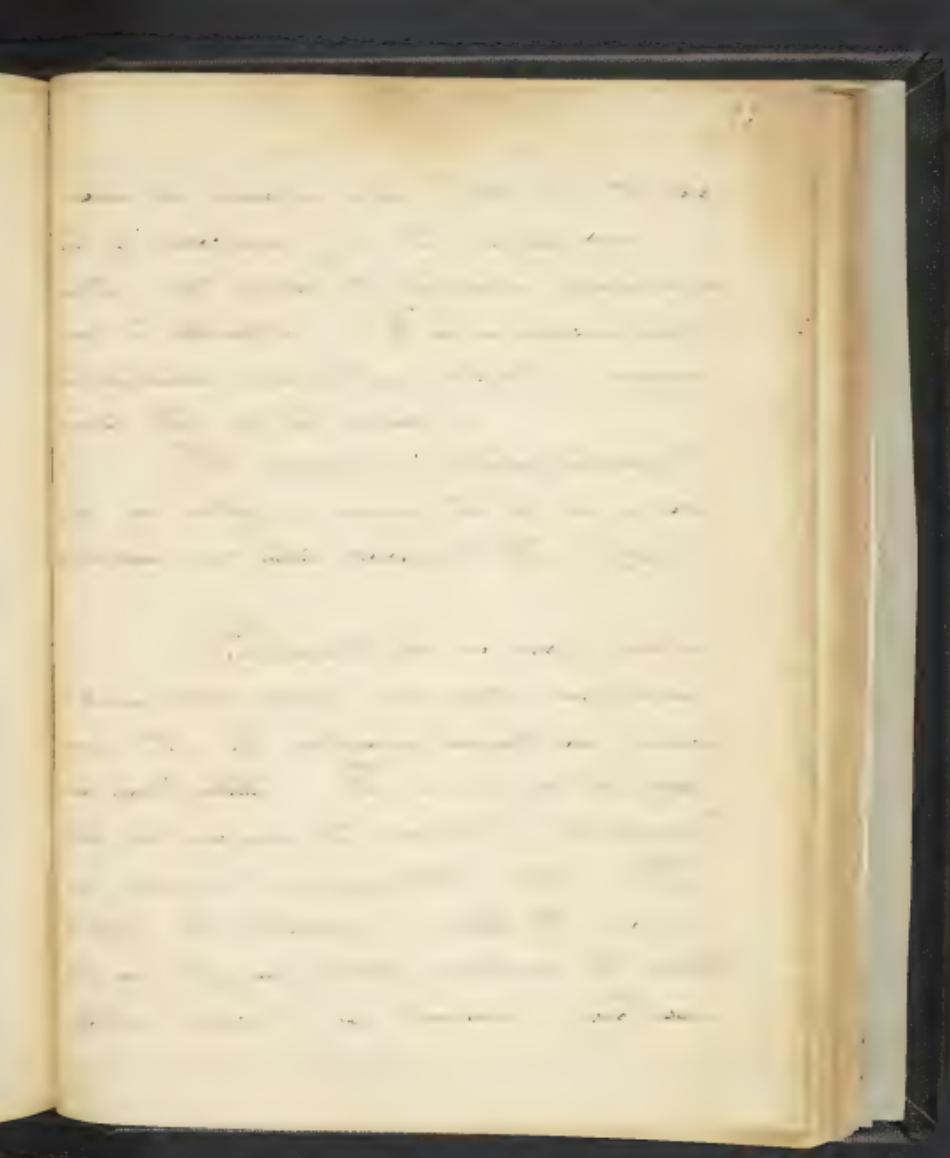


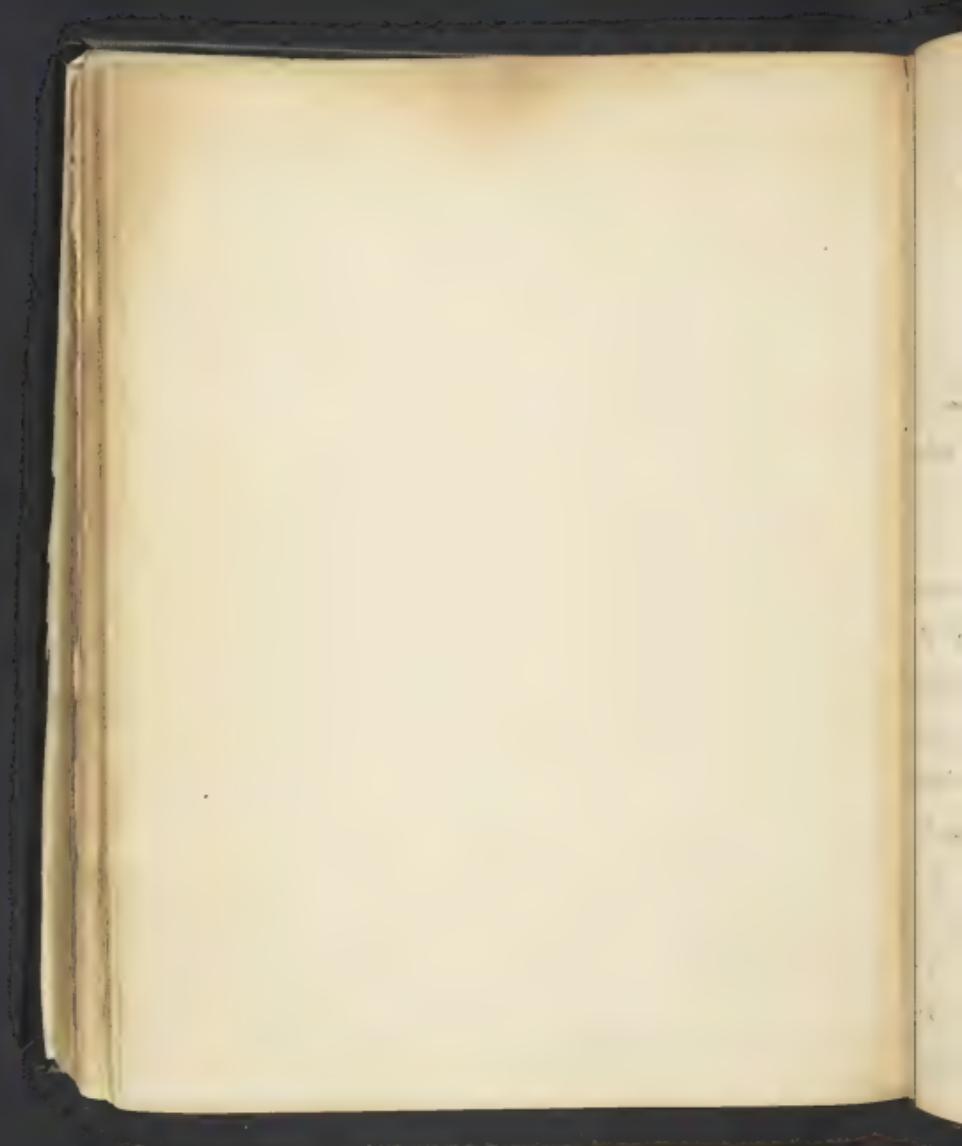


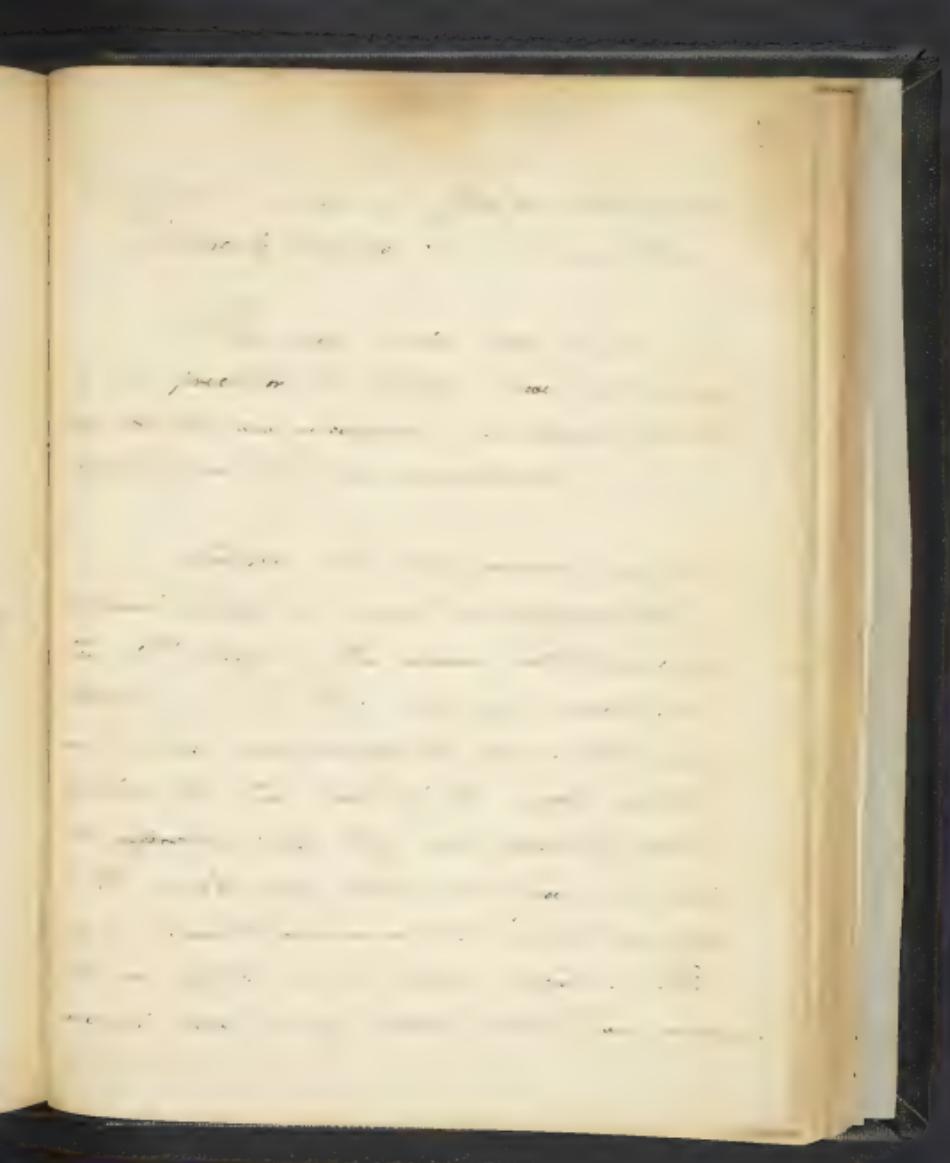


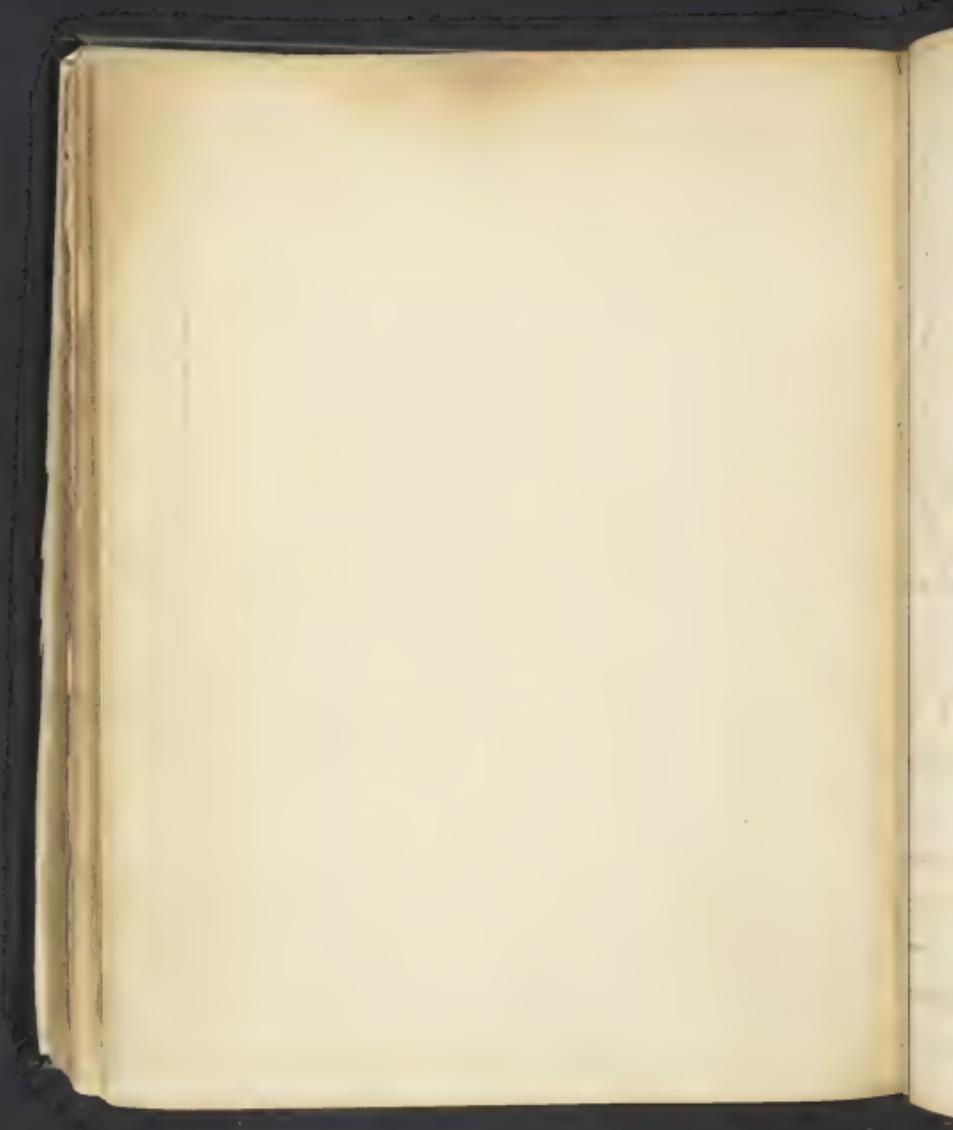


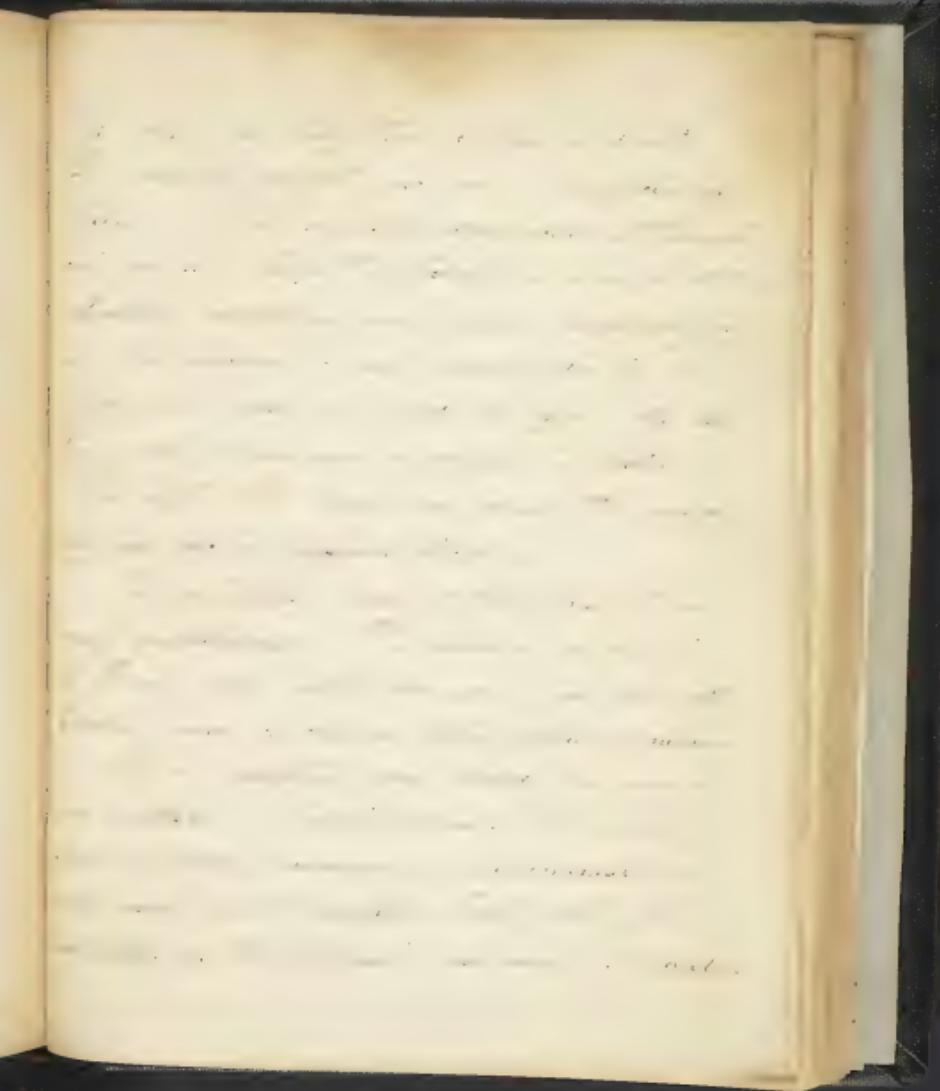


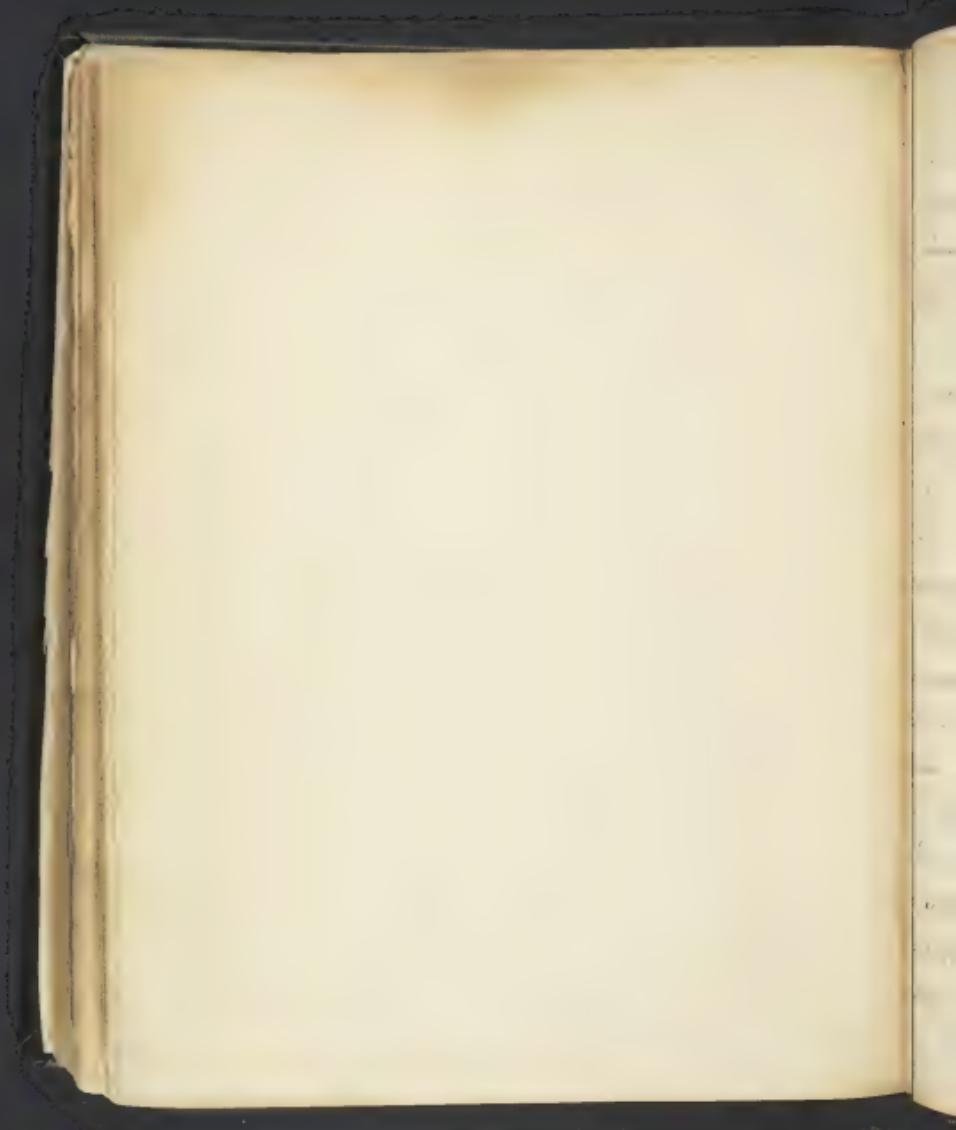


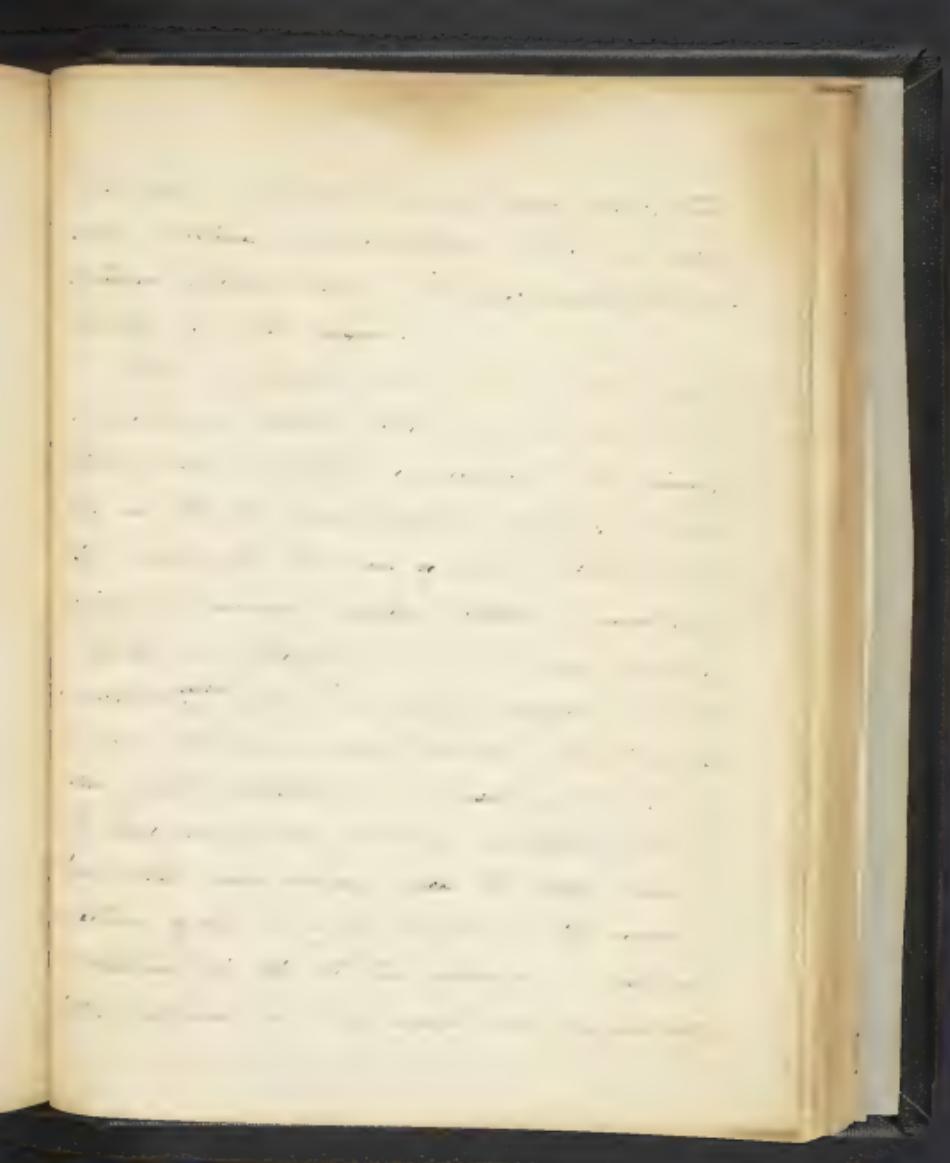


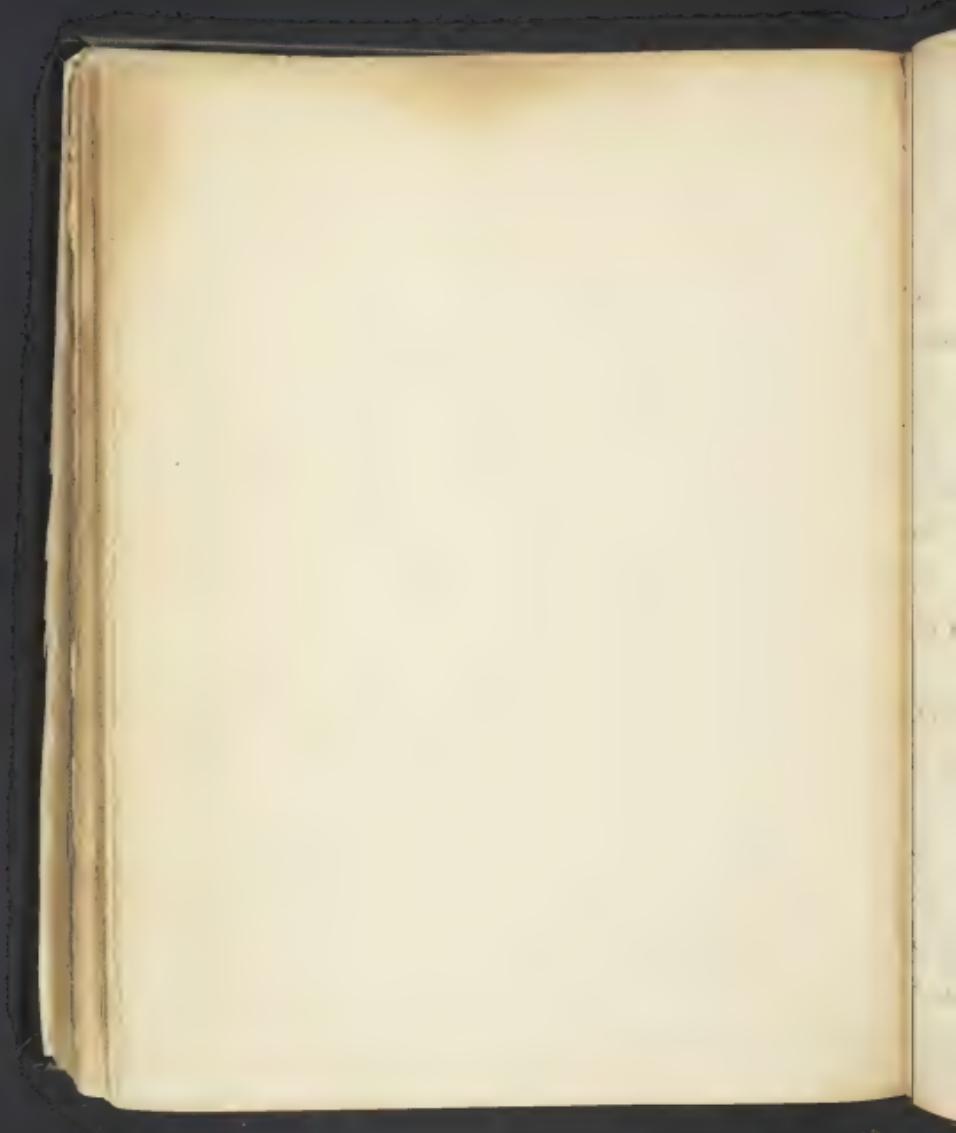












1817
Aug

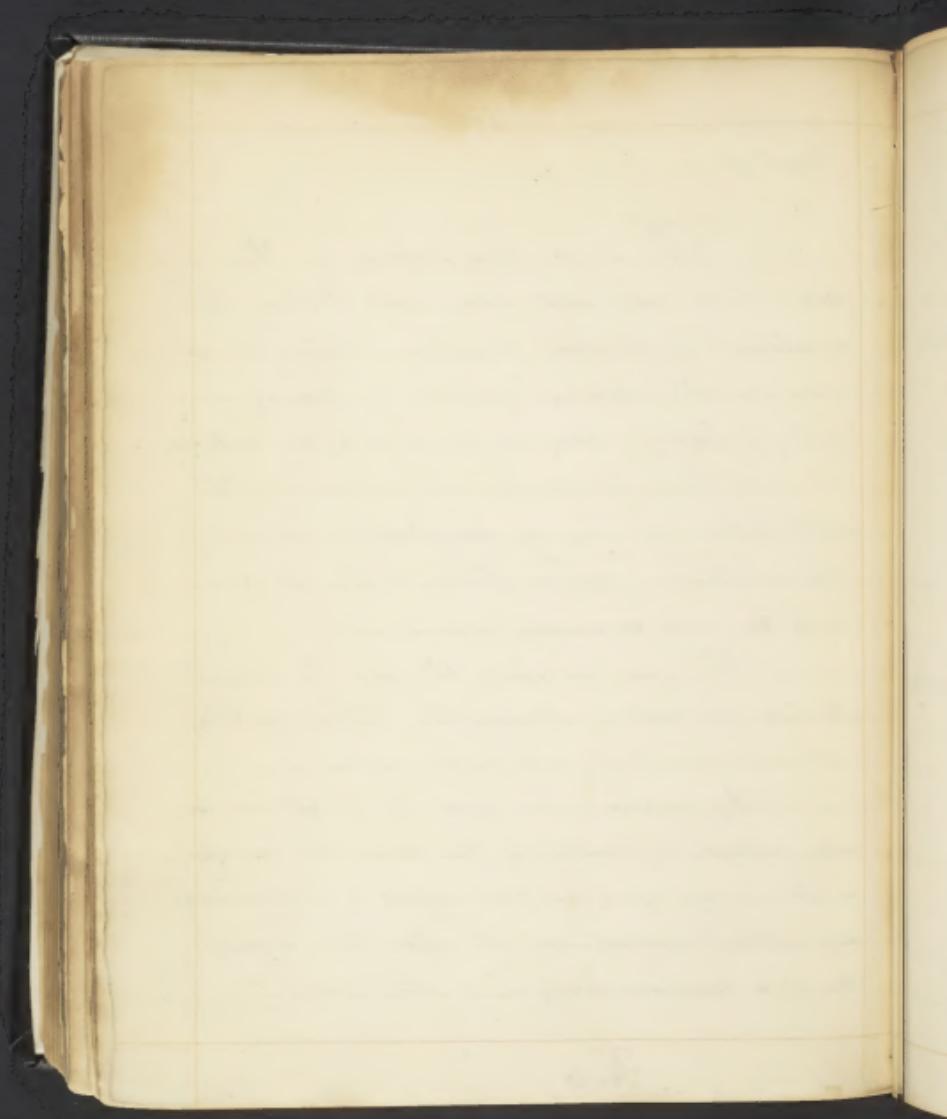
Acid on.

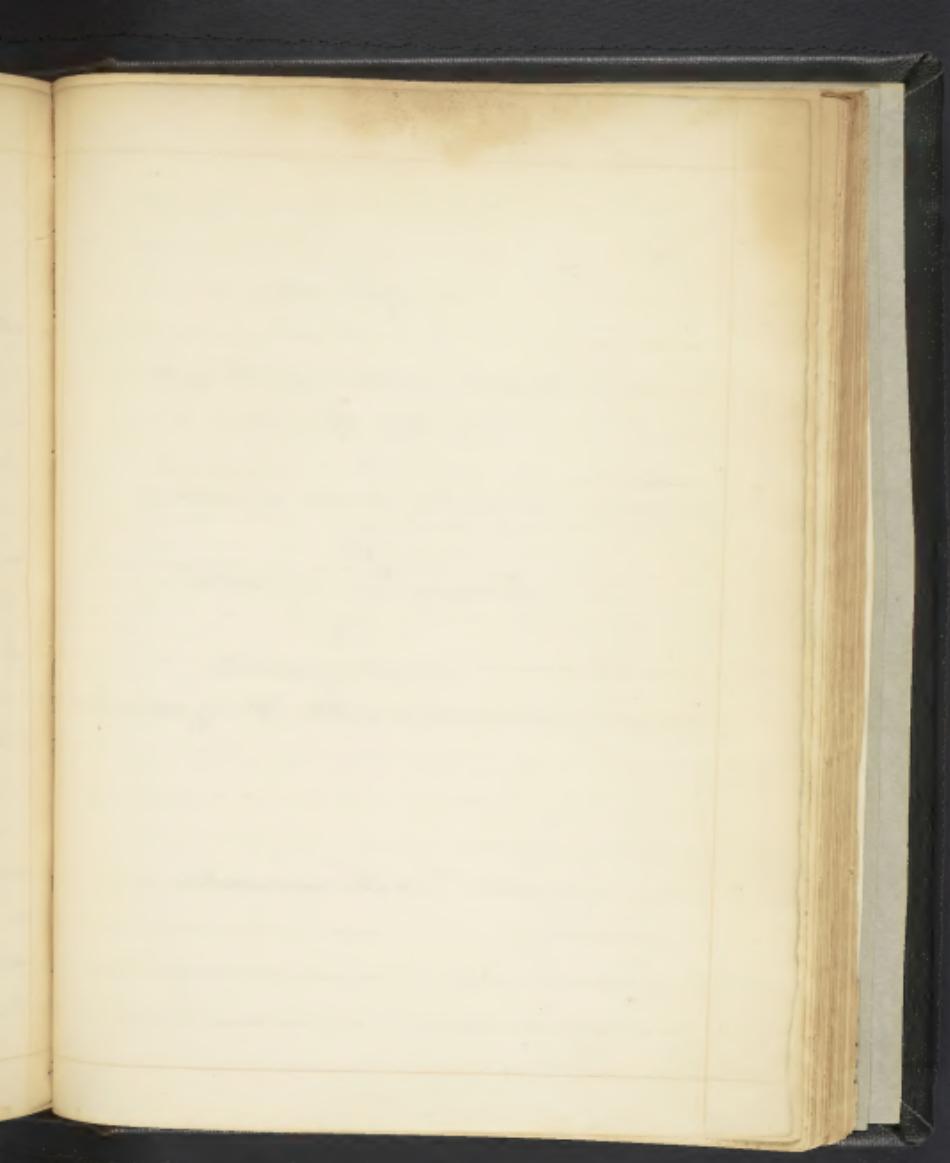
The disease being overcome by these remedies, tonics were next used, and of these, the eupatorium perfoliatum was the chief; it was given in cold infusion, prepared by pouring a pint of boiling water on an ounce of the medicine; it was then covered over, and suffered to stand until cool; of this, a wine-glassful was given three times a day. Other tonics, as the juniper-bark &c. were occasionally administered.

It was necessary to pay the strictest attention to diet, — allowing the patient nothing, but what was light, and of easy digestion.

By pursuing this course, the patient was gradually restored to health, if the disease had been taken in time; but, if it had been suffered to continue several days without medical aid, it defied the power of the art, & terminated fatally in a short time.

Fins.





Spac

The co

-lens